

PR No. 30-60

INFORMATIONAL MEMORANDUM

August 9, 1960

Subject: Regular Summary of Recent News and Editorial Comment

The proceedings of the Miami lawsuit were given limited press attention outside the Miami area until the decision was given by the jury August 2. AP and UPI carried full stories on the decision that were used in other areas. Some representative clippings of the proceedings are included.

Since the previous report (PR No. 15-60, April 20) press stories dealing with tobacco and health issues and other developments connected with the industry included the following:

1. American Heart Association statement on smoking and Tobacco Industry Research Committee comment.
2. Talk on TIRC before Bright Belt meeting at Virginia Beach.
3. Dr. C. C. Little's speech before a Bangor, Maine, business group and his talk along with that of Dr. Michael Shimkin before a Monroe County, N.Y., Cancer Society meeting.
4. Release of new TIRC pamphlet "Tobacco and the Health of a Nation."
5. Various stories picked up from TOBACCO NEWS.
6. National Tuberculosis Association announces anti-smoking position.
7. Air Pollution Conference in Cincinnati highlighted indictment of polluted air as a suspect in lung cancer by two prominent physicians connected with U.S. Public Health Service.
8. American Cancer Society using new devices, including film strip, in anti-smoking campaign in schools.
9. British study of the "smoker personality."

Hill and Knowlton, Inc.  
Public Relations Counsel  
150 East 42nd Street  
New York 17, New York

Attachment

1003543407

NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE  
New York, New York  
August 7, 1960  
Editorial

## These Cancer Suits Are an Absurdity

Since medical fingers have been pointed accusingly at cigarettes in lung cancer cases, there has been a small stampede of victims toward the courts, filing damage suits against the tobacco companies for the injuries they allegedly suffered because they smoked the companies' products.

The first of these cases that actually came to trial was thrown out by a Federal judge in May. Another has just been decided in favor of the

company. But the key question of whether the company can be held liable, in view of what is now known or suspected about the relation of cigarettes to cancer, apparently was left unsettled.

It seems to us that the sooner this is finally and decisively settled in the companies' favor, the better. We are not pro-cancer, and certainly there ought to be full public disclosure of all that can be learned about the

effects of smoking and no relaxing at rigid policing of advertising claims. But tobacco companies merely provide the products that meet a public demand. The decision whether or not to use these products is, as it should be, an individual one for which the individual is and should be responsible.

*It makes about as much sense to let cancer victims sue tobacco companies as it would to let alcoholics sue distillers, or to let people dying of the results of gluttony sue their grocers.*

There's too much of a tendency these days to try to fob off responsibility for our individual acts, to profiteer in the damage courts, to count insurance companies as fair game. And this is a sickness more pernicious than cancer.

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# Cigaret Cancer Trial Opens

By DENNIS BEREND

Trial began in Federal Court today of a \$1,500,000 damage suit in which a Miami widow claimed that Lucky Strike cigarettes gave her husband lung cancer which caused his death.

The suit was brought by Mrs. Mary Green, 2712 SW 17th Ave., whose husband, Edwin M., president of a contracting firm, died of lung cancer on Feb. 25, 1958.

Green started the suit a month before his death. Mrs. Green continued it.

It names the American Tobacco Co., makers of Lucky Strike cigarettes, as defendants, charging that the company failed to warn or safeguard Green against "harmful substances" contained in the cigarettes.

In earlier legal action in the case, the cigaret manufacturer admitted that small quantities of tar, nicotine and arsenic are contained in cigaret smoke.

Although substances contained

in tar are known to produce cancer in animals, the question whether the substances have the same effect on the human lung has long been a point of controversy.

## A FACTOR?

Nicotine is not a known carcinogen (cancer-producer). Arsenic may be a factor in helping a carcinogen to produce cancer, chemists have said.

Dr. Lawrence V. Hastings, attorney for Mrs. Green, charges

that carcinogens are in the tar, that Green was unaware of the fact, and that the substances could have and should have been removed.

Green smoked between two and three packages of cigarettes a day — almost exclusively Lucky Strike — for about 30 years, Dr. Hastings said.

## FIT, SAFE?

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She alleged through the attorney that the company implied in its ads Lucky Strike cigarettes are fit and safe for human consumption.

Dr. Hastings said:

"Until manufacturers face the fact that carcinogenic substances are present in their cigarettes, they won't begin to take measures to remove them.

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THE NEW YORK TIMES  
New York, New York  
July 19, 1960

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The estate of Edwin M.

Green, a contractor who died in 1958, is suing the American Tobacco Co., contending the company failed to warn of cancer-causing tar in the cigarettes.

Dr. Wynder testified that there are different types of lung cancer, some un-related to smoking, but that in his opinion smoking was a major cause of one type of the disease.

Large portions of the doctor's prepared statements were deleted on objections of attorney David Dyer for the American Tobacco Co.

Federal Judge Emmett Choate ruled them inadmissible on grounds they stated conclusions reached in studies in which Dr. Wynder's colleagues did so much of the work he could not have known personally of all of it.

The doctor explained why much of the evidence in studies of lung cancer has been based on statistics.

"Lung cancer rose very sharply in men and has increased in women, so you looked for a cause more prevalent in men than in women."

Asked about his failure to find cancer on hands yellowed by cigaret smoking, Dr. Wynder said skin tissue has been found to have cells more resistant to the absorption of chemicals in tobacco tars.

The jury was allowed to receive his statement that 90 per cent of the smoke that is inhaled stays in the lung and is absorbed whereas skin on the fingers absorbs little.

Statements of another can-

cer expert, Dr. Arthur Purdy Stout, a New York pathologist, were given to the jury but did not include his opinions about his findings from years of research.

Doctor-attorney Lawrence V. Hastings' efforts to bolster the plaintiff's evidence with Stout's opinions failed when the judge ruled Stout's work — viewing slides prepared by others — depended for its validity upon the work of others about which he could not testify or be cross-examined. Judge Choate therefore withheld most of Stout's statement from the jury.

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Dr. DeWitt C. Daughtry gave a federal court jury the first testimony directly linking tobacco smoking with the Coconut Grove man's death in 1958.

Dr. Daughtry, assistant professor of surgery at the University of Miami medical school, took the stand as a witness for Green's estate in its damage suit against the American Tobacco Co.

The suit contends the company failed to warn Green its cigarettes contained tars perhaps injurious to his health.

Other witnesses had testified the contractor smoked Lucky Strike cigarettes, a product of American Tobacco, regularly for 30 years and only occasionally smoked other brands.

The surgeon testified that "epidermoid cancer," due to smoking, was the cause of death.

In fact, Dr. Daughtry told the jury, he could not recall a single case of this particular type of cancer in his experience

THE MIAMI HERALD  
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2-B  
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that occurred "without a history of smoking."

On cross examination Dr. Daughtry acknowledged that scientists do not know what happens in the lung cells to produce epidermoid cancer.

He also admitted that the medical record in Green's case disclosed another symptom — a difficulty of getting his food down for two years before he died.

Dr. Richard Overholt, Boston chest surgeon, testified after reading the Green medical history that he believed smoking had some relation to his death.

"If this man had not smoked he would not have died of lung cancer at the time," he said, and added "we don't know about the future."

## Cigarette Firm Case Trimmed

A federal judge Monday threw out some of the claims on which the late Edwin M. Green's estate is asking damages from a cigarette manufacturer because of his death from lung cancer.

Judge Emmett Choate directed the dismissal of the action insofar as it is based on charges the defendant, American Tobacco Co., misrepresented its cigarettes.

The estate of Green, a Coconut Grove contractor, is attempting to prove his lung cancer was brought on by heavy smoking for 32 years.

A tobacco company's top official has been smoking "60 to 80 cigarettes a day for more than 40 years" and he hasn't gotten the nicotine habit yet, a Federal Court jury was told Thursday.

The statement was made by John A. Crowe, American Tobacco Co. senior vice president, in a deposition ready by lawyers for the estate of a man who charged that the firm's cigarettes gave him lung cancer.

The attorneys for Edwin M. Green, Miami contractor who died in 1958, were sounding Crowe out on his own smoking habits.

"Ever give up smoking?" they asked him.

"No."

Choate also directed dismissal of charges the company violated a specific warranty that its product was safe, or that it had violated the U.S. Food, Drug and Cosmetics Act.

His directed verdict that a part of the complaint be dismissed came at the end of the plaintiff's testimony.

Left in the complaint are allegations that American Tobacco is liable for damages based on negligence and violation of an implied warranty that the cigarettes are safe.

The implied warranty is the type of assurance that grows out of the company's offering of its product on the market.

Attorneys for Green's estate have offered witnesses in an attempt to prove the company was negligent in failing to remove tars and minute traces of arsenic they contend were harmful.

Testimony for the defense is scheduled to begin today.

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5-C  
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The attorneys also questioned Crowe closely on what American Tobacco has done in researching cancer and heart disease tie-ups with smoking.

Crowe called the field "health" problems and said his firm had joined the Tobacco Industry Research Committee, but he said he was vague on specific activities.

American Tobacco has a research director, he said. Crowe himself is in charge of research but he testified that he is the money man with underlings doing the work.

Judge Emmett Choate told the jury — 11 smokers, one abstainer — the trial was recessed until Monday. The court has criminal and bankruptcy issues today.

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Experts on Both Sides

1003543411

# Doctors' Testimony Conflicts In Dade Lung Cancer Trial

By ARTHUR JOHNSEY  
Herald Staff Writer

The conflict of expert medical testimony over causes of lung cancer began Tuesday in Miami federal court as the American Tobacco Company, defendant in a damage suit, offered its first witnesses.

A University of Florida pharmacologist, Dr. Thomas Maren, told the jury that retention of arsenic in the body, when introduced in the blood stream in far larger doses than comes in through the smoke-stream of a cigaret, is "trivial."

And a practicing Miami physician took the stand to affirm that nobody knows the causes of cancer.

As witnesses called by the defendant tobacco company, their testimony tended to contradict a series of witnesses offered by the estate of the late Edwin M. Green, Coconut Grove swimming pool contractor.

Green's estate is attempting to prove heavy smoking of cigarets over more than 25 years caused his lung cancer.

Before completing its case Monday, the plaintiff had offered medical testimony that even the minute traces of arsenic found in the smoke-stream could accumulate in a period of 30 years or more to affect the lungs.

The plaintiff contended arsenic could be a factor, acting with other substances in cigaret tars, to cause cancer.

Dr. Maren said, however, that

arsenic accumulates over the years in the body in very small places and in very small amounts so that its effect is negligible.

"Virtually all arsenic is excreted by the kidneys and there is little or no evidence of cumulation," he said.

There was "not the slightest evidence," he added, that Green had arsenic poisoning before his death.

The Green's attorney protested the witness' answer, pointing out that there was no contention that poisoning from arsenic had occurred.

Asked on cross-examination whether arsenic hasn't been "incriminated" as a factor in causing cancer, Dr. Maren retorted:

"It's been implied — chiefly by one man who had no proof."

Dr. Jay Flipse, a practicing Miami physician, told the jury causes of lung cancer aren't known by any one.

He cast doubt on the place

of origin of the cancer that caused Edwin Green's death, testifying that without an autopsy it was not possible to determine whether a growth in the apex of his left lung spread to the right side of the neck as had been indicated in earlier testimony. Dr. Flipse testified it was "extremely unusual" if the cancer spread as described.

Defense testimony was expected to continue through Thursday.

THE MIAMI HERALD  
Miami, Florida  
July 27, 1960

THE MIAMI HERALD  
Miami, Florida  
20-A  
July 28, 1960

## Doubt Cast On Cancer Theories

By ARTHUR JOHNSEY  
Herald Staff Writer

A federal court jury heard further medical testimony Wednesday casting doubt on theories that heavy cigaret smoking is a cause of lung cancer.

A Texas scientist testified he and his associates have tried for several years to produce cancer by use of tobacco tars in the lung of a duck but no cancer has been produced.

Dr. R. H. Rigdon, staff member of the University of Texas at Galveston, took the stand as a witness for the American Tobacco Co.

The company is defending itself in a damage suit based on claims that lung cancer caused by heavy smoking of Lucky Strike cigarets brought on the death of Edwin M. Green.

On cross-examination Dr. Rigdon said his research in part had been financed by funds made available to the University of Texas by the American Tobacco Institute.

Another witness cast doubt on the statements of witnesses for the Edwin M. Green estate, plaintiffs in the damage suit, that the cancer that caused his death originated in the lung.

Dr. Duane Carr, of the University of Tennessee Medical School, Memphis, said he'd never seen a cancer in the left upper lobe spread to the spot on the right side, below the neck, where Green's fatal cancer lodged.

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Experts on Both Sides

1003543411

# Doctors' Testimony Conflicts In Dade Lung Cancer Trial

By ARTHUR JOHNSEY  
Herald Staff Writer

The conflict of expert medical testimony over causes of lung cancer began Tuesday in Miami federal court as the American Tobacco Company, defendant in a damage suit, offered its first witnesses.

A University of Florida pharmacologist, Dr. Thomas Maren, told the jury that retention of arsenic in the body, when introduced in the blood stream in far larger doses than comes in through the smoke-stream of a cigaret, is "trivial."

And a practicing Miami physician took the stand to affirm that nobody knows the causes of cancer.

As witnesses called by the defendant tobacco company, their testimony tended to contradict a series of witnesses offered by the estate of the late Edwin M. Green, Coconut Grove swimming pool contractor.

Green's estate is attempting to prove heavy smoking of cigarets over more than 25 years caused his lung cancer.

Before completing its case Monday, the plaintiff had offered medical testimony that even the minute traces of arsenic found in the smoke-stream could accumulate in a period of 30 years or more to affect the lungs.

The plaintiff contended arsenic could be a factor, acting with other substances in cigaret tars, to cause cancer.

Dr. Maren said, however, that

arsenic accumulates over the years in the body in very small places and in very small amounts so that its effect is negligible.

"Virtually all arsenic is excreted by the kidneys and there is little or no evidence of cumulation," he said.

There was "not the slightest evidence," he added, that Green had arsenic poisoning before his death.

The Green's attorney protested the witness' answer, pointing out that there was no contention that poisoning from arsenic had occurred.

Asked on cross-examination whether arsenic hasn't been "incriminated" as a factor in causing cancer, Dr. Maren retorted:

"It's been implied — chiefly by one man who had no proof."

Dr. Jay Flipse, a practicing Miami physician, told the jury causes of lung cancer aren't known by any one.

He cast doubt on the place

of origin of the cancer that caused Edwin Green's death, testifying that without an autopsy it was not possible to determine whether a growth in the apex of his left lung spread to the right side of the neck as had been indicated in earlier testimony. Dr. Flipse testified it was "extremely unusual" if the cancer spread as described.

Defense testimony was expected to continue through Thursday.

THE MIAMI HERALD  
Miami, Florida  
July 27, 1960

THE MIAMI HERALD  
Miami, Florida  
20-A  
July 28, 1960

# Doubt Cast On Cancer Theories

By ARTHUR JOHNSEY  
Herald Staff Writer

A federal court jury heard further medical testimony Wednesday casting doubt on theories that heavy cigaret smoking is a cause of lung cancer.

A Texas scientist testified he and his associates have tried for several years to produce cancer by use of tobacco tars in the lung of a duck but no cancer has been produced.

Dr. R. H. Rigdon, staff member of the University of Texas at Galveston, took the stand as a witness for the American Tobacco Co.

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# Showdown In Cigaret Suit Near

THE MIAMI NEWS  
Miami, Florida  
Sec. C, Page 1  
August 1, 1960

1003543412

The controversy over smoking and lung cancer headed for a showdown in Federal Court here today.

After two weeks of testimony in a 1½ million dollar damage suit against the American Tobacco Co., a 12-member jury heard final arguments of counsel representing the estate of Edwin M. Green, a Miamian who died of lung cancer two years ago.

Green's wife, Mary, of 2712 SW 17th Ave., had charged the cancer which struck down her husband, was caused at least in part, by his habit of smoking three packages of Lucky Strike cigarettes daily for over 20 years.

## EVIDENCE DECISIVE

The contention of Mrs. Green was that Lucky Strikes were unsafe for human consumption.

In his summary, Dr. Lawrence V. Hastings, attorney for Mrs. Green, told the jury that it had merely to consider whether there was preponderance of evidence against the manufacturer — not whether testimony had shown conclusive proof that Lucky Strikes caused the lung cancer.

Hastings dismissed testimony for the company as having come from "paid performers."

He said statistics have shown an association between the increase in smoking and the increase in lung cancer in this country.

"Don't you think that the company has some responsibility to look at the leads which have been supplied by science?" Hastings asked the jury.

## 'TASTING LAB'

He charged the company's main concern has been the taste of its product.

"They have maintained a tasting lab instead of a testing lab," Hastings said, adding that the firm has spent billions for advertising and "not a penny for research into the problem."

Testimony in this case has been heard from physicians and scientists for both sides.

Final argument from the tobacco company was to be heard later today. Judge Emmet C. Choate was to charge the jury later this afternoon.

THE MIAMI HERALD  
Miami, Florida  
Sec. B, Page 1  
August 2, 1960

# Cigaret Suit Sent To Jury Cancer Liability Gets First Test

By ARTHUR JOHNSEY  
Herald Staff Writer

A Miami Federal Court jury Monday became the only jury in the country to consider the question of whether lung cancer can be caused by heavy smoking.

But after three hours of deliberations, the jury was dismissed for the night, with instructions to return today at 9 a.m., to resume their efforts to bring in a verdict in the "lung cancer" damage suit trial.

U.S. District Judge Emmet Choate instructed the 12-member jury early in the afternoon on the laws governing the case, and put the decision in their hands.

"You are the first jury in the world ever to have the opportunity to consider this evidence," declared the attorney for the estate of Edwin P. Green, contractor who died in 1958.

His estate sued the American Tobacco Co. to prove lung cancer brought on by smoking

for some 30 years caused his death.

The case went to the jury with the warning of American Tobacco Co. counsel that a verdict permitting damages for Green's death would ruin the tobacco industry.

Such a decision, which the attorney for the company said would be based on evidence that amounted to speculation, could mean the "death knell of the industry" by opening a rash of damage suits.

He said no proof had been offered that a primary lung cancer caused Green's death, and emphasized a possibility that the contractor's affliction could have come from some other part of his body.

Repeatedly he asked the jury to remember that no autopsy had been taken after Green died although Green himself filed the suit and recorded his own testimony before his death.

The estate's attorney told the jury a lung cancer test case was reaching the jury for the first time "because every obstruction in the world has been put in the way of the case getting this far."

The jury summations climaxed two weeks of testimony in which Green's wife, Mary, of 2712 SW 17th Ave., contended the cancer that struck down her husband was caused at least in part by his smoking two to three packs of cigarettes a day.

The estate's attorney charged that the company's major concern in its research program has been preserving the taste of its cigarettes rather than finding whether they are harmful.

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1003543412

**But Firm Held Blameless**

# Cigaret Smoking Caused Cancer, U.S. Jury Says

By ARTHUR JOHNSEY  
Herald Staff Writer

A jury ruled Tuesday that heavy smoking was a contributing cause of the lung cancer that killed Edwin M. Green in 1958, but refused to hold a tobacco company responsible.

It was the first time the question of whether cigarettes can cause lung cancer has ever reached a jury in this country.

The panel of 10 men and two women in Miami Federal Court refused to assess damages against the American Tobacco Co., defendant in a million-dollar-damage suit growing out of the death of the Coconut Grove contractor.

But the jury decided after some eight hours of deliberation that Green had a primary cancer in his left lung that caused his death.

Then it found specifically that smoking Lucky Strike cigarettes "was a proximate cause or one of the proximate causes of the development of the cancer."

The jury, however, in answering the fourth question posed to it, said the tobacco company could not be held responsible for the foresight, prior to Feb. 1, 1956, that users of Lucky Strikes, such as Green, would be endangered.

The date, Feb. 1, 1956, was the date witnesses for Green's estate testified the first symptoms of the onset of his lung cancer were diagnosed.

The jury brought in its verdict in favor of the American Tobacco Co. in that it denied damages to Green's estate.

Dr. Larry V. Hastings, attorney for the estate, shook hands with some of the jurors afterward and commented that the plaintiff had won a "moral" victory.

Hastings discounted the jury's findings as a precedent

that might lead to many more lawsuits, noting that each case of lung cancer is different.

But Hastings commented that "we hope the findings will provide the impetus to make them take steps toward producing a safer cigaret."

Commenting on the case afterward, some members of the jury said the majority concluded less was known about lung cancer prior to 1956, when Green contracted it, than at present.

"Therefore we figured it was too early for the American Tobacco Co. to have been held responsible for acting on such a conclusion," said Harold Kantor, of 17230 NW 87th Ct.

American Tobacco Co. Vice President Alfred Bowden, commented in New York that he was gratified that "the jury has returned a verdict in favor of our company."

He added: "No one knows the cause or causes of cancer of the lung or any kind of human cancer, and the answers will be found only in the laboratories of the scientists."

Green, a swimming pool contractor of Coconut Grove, was 49 years old when he died in 1958.

Doctors who treated him said cancer in the right lymph node at the base of his neck had spread from the upper portion of his left lung.

The contractor had been in poor health since 1956, and had come out of World War II with injuries that gave him total disability status. However, he operated his contracting business.

Witnesses testified he smoked Luckies for 32 years, for most of that time as much as two and three packs a day.

Green always smoked Luckies when he could get them, the jury was told.

Attorneys for Green's estate presented expert medical testimony offering the opinion that cigaret tars are a factor in cancer. The tobacco company countered with experts saying there is no proof.

Juror Walter Hopfe, of 13100 NW 11th Ave., North Miami Beach, said he believed the majority was impressed that "prior to 1956 there was still a lot of doubt — how could you hold the cigaret company responsible?"

1003543413



## CANCER CASE RESULT

# Vast Hunt Seen For Safe Smoke

By ARTHUR J. BURNETT  
By HAINES COLBERT

The decision of a Federal Court jury that the death of a Miami man was caused by smoking will lead to a lavishly financed search for a safe cigaret, the victim's attorney predicted today.

American Tobacco Co., manufacturer of Lucky Strikes, won the case to the extent that the jury decided it was not responsible for the death and did not have to pay 1½ million dollars in damages.

But Dr. Lawrence V. Hastings, lawyer-surgeon, who argued the historic case for the estate of Coral Gables contractor Edwin P. Green, declared:

"I think the tobacco companies now will spend millions — and I mean many millions — to find and remove the cancer-producing agents in cigarets.

The manufacturers certainly

should be convinced that the average American, as represented by a jury of average citizens, now believes cigaret smoking causes cancer."

The Miami jury — first in the United States ever to hear a cigaret - cancer damage suit — decided yesterday that heavy smoking of Lucky Strike cigarets caused Green's death in 1958.

The American Tobacco Co. however, was held blameless on the grounds that the connection between cancer and smoking had not been established in 1956, when a cancer was found in Green's lung.

Federal Judge Emmett Choate put four short questions to the jury of 10 men and two women.

He asked, in effect:

- Did Green have a lung cancer?
- Was lung cancer the primary cause of his death?

- Was the lung cancer caused by smoking Lucky Strike cigarets?

- Was there an implied breach of warranty on the part of the manufacturers to the extent that the company did not warn Green of the danger of cigaret smoking?

The jury answered yes to the first three questions and no to the fourth.

Judge Choate complimented the jurors for what he described as a contribution to the progress of law as we know it.

Dr. Hastings, a former surgeon at Bellevue Hospital in New York who gave up medicine to practice law, said he was disappointed. But he conceded the verdict was reasonable.

"Most of the information about the connection between cancer and smoking didn't come out until 1958," he said. "The jury had a point in not holding the company responsible for warning Green prior to February, 1956, when his cancer was diagnosed."

The jury went out Monday afternoon, deliberated three hours before adjourning for the night and then spent another six and a half hours arriving at a verdict yesterday.

One of the jurymen, John R. Silvestri of 133 W. 43rd St., Hialeah, said the seven smokers on the panel puffed their way through a stack of cigarets while they were deciding that cigarets cause cancer. Silvestri, a non-smoker, said one juror asked the bailiff to get him some cigarets during the long period of deliberation.

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Miami, Florida  
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NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE  
New York, New York  
August 3, 1960

## Cancer Death Suit Won by Tobacco Firm

### Jury Refuses to Find Manufacturer Liable

MIAMI, Aug. 2 (UPI).—A federal court jury ruled today that a Miami man died as a result of smoking cigarettes for thirty years but refused to hold the American Tobacco Co. liable for his death.

The decision came after lengthy consideration of a \$1,500,000 damage suit filed by the estate of Edwin P. Green, forty-nine, who died in 1958 of lung cancer.

It was the first time such a suit, directly attacking a tobacco manufacturer over the dispute claim that cigarettes may cause lung cancer, had gone to a jury.

The jury ruled on four questions: whether Mr. Green had lung cancer; whether lung cancer caused his death; whether the lung cancer was caused by his smoking Lucky Strike cigarettes, and whether the American Tobacco Co. was liable for his death.

#### Reasoning Given

The jury answered yes on the first three questions, but no on the last. Eleven of the jurors are cigarette smokers. The twelfth does not smoke.

A court official said the jury's verdict indicated it felt that the danger of cigarettes in causing cancer was not known sufficiently in February, 1956—when Mr. Green's cancer was discovered—to hold the tobacco company liable.

This raised the interesting legal question of whether the verdict serves notice on cigarette manufacturers that they might be held liable in the future.

#### 2 Weeks of Testimony

The jury began more than ten hours of deliberation last night after hearing two weeks of testimony that included a sworn statement made by Mr. Green before he died.

The contractor's widow testified her husband's death was caused, at least in part, by his smoking two to three packs of cigarettes a day for thirty years.

In the concluding arguments, an attorney for the tobacco company said a judgment against the defendant would sound "the death knell of the industry" by opening a rash of damage suits.

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The attorney for Mr. Green's estate told the jury it was the

THE NEW YORK TIMES  
New York, New York  
August 3, 1960

## Jury Links Cancer To Smoker's Death

By United Press International

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Eleven of the jurors smoke cigarettes.

A similar damage suit against the Liggett & Myers Tobacco Company at Pittsburgh ended in May when the judge ordered a directed verdict against the plaintiff in a \$1,250,000 damage suit filed by Otto Pritchard, a Pittsburgh cabinet maker. Mr. Pritchard contended he had contracted lung cancer from smoking Chesterfield cigarettes for twenty-five years.

#### Company Sees Vindication

Alfred F. Dowden, vice president of the American Tobacco Company, said last night:

"It is gratifying that the first jury to decide a lung cancer case has returned a verdict in favor of our company. Testimony by doctors and scientists during the trial brought out the fact that the theory of cigarette smoking as the cause of cancer of the lung is not substantiated."

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NEW YORK POST  
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The plaintiff contended Green developed cancer of the left lung as a heavy smoker for 30 years of the firm's Lucky Strikes, with an occasional switch to other brands when he couldn't get his choice. Green, himself, actually started the suit before his death.

American Tobacco challenges lung cancer as cause of Green's death at age 49 in 1958. It also disputed that smoking causes cancer.

#### Proximate Cause

The jury found yesterday, after eight hours of deliberation, that Green's smoking was "a proximate cause or one of the proximate causes of the development of cancer in his left lung."

It ruled, however, that the manufacturer could not be held responsible prior to the cancer diagnosis Feb. 1, 1956, for knowledge of any danger involved in smoking the cigarette.

It was brought out in the trial that Green did not smoke again after the cancer diagnosis.

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U. S. District Court Judge John L. Miller ordered the jury to return a verdict in favor of the company after hearing 20 days of testimony.

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The contractor's widow testified her husband's death was caused, at least in part, by his smoking two to three packs of cigarettes a day for thirty years.

In the concluding arguments, an attorney for the tobacco company said a judgment against the defendant would sound "the death knell of the industry" by opening a rash of damage suits.

#### Claims Obstruction

The attorney for Mr. Green's estate told the jury it was the

THE NEW YORK TIMES  
New York, New York  
August 3, 1960

## Jury Links Cancer To Smoker's Death

By United Press International

MIAMI, Fla., Aug. 2—A Federal Court jury ruled today that a Miami man had died as a result of smoking cigarettes for thirty years. It refused, however, to hold the cigarette manufacturer liable for his death.

The decision came after lengthy consideration of a \$1,500,000 damage suit filed by the estate of Edwin P. Green, who died at 49 in 1958 of lung cancer. It was the first time such a suit, directly attacking a tobacco manufacturer on the ground that cigarettes had caused lung cancer, had gone to a jury.

The jury ruled on four questions: whether Mr. Green had lung cancer; whether lung cancer caused his death; whether the lung cancer was caused by his smoking Lucky Strike cigarettes, and whether the Ameri-

can Tobacco Company, the cigarette maker, was liable for his death.

The jury answered yes on the first three questions, but no on the last.

A court official said the jury's verdict indicated that it felt that the danger of cigarettes in causing cancer was not known sufficiently in February, 1956—when Mr. Green's cancer was discovered—to hold the tobacco company liable.

This posed the legal question of whether the verdict served notice on cigarette manufacturers that they might be held liable in the future.

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The contractor's widow testified that her husband's death had been caused, at least in part, by his smoking two to three packs of cigarettes a day for thirty years.

In the concluding arguments, an attorney for the tobacco company said a judgment against the defendant would sound "the death knell of the industry" by opening a rash of damage suits.

The attorney for Mr. Green's estate told the jury it was the first to judge such a case because "every obstruction in the world has been put in the way of the case getting this far."

Eleven of the jurors smoke cigarettes.

A similar damage suit against the Liggett & Myers Tobacco Company at Pittsburgh ended in May when the judge ordered a directed verdict against the plaintiff in a \$1,250,000 damage suit filed by Otto Pritchard, a Pittsburgh cabinet maker. Mr. Pritchard contended he had contracted lung cancer from smoking Chesterfield cigarettes for twenty-five years.

#### Company Sees Vindication

Alfred F. Dowden, vice president of the American Tobacco Company, said last night:

"It is gratifying that the first jury to decide a lung cancer case has returned a verdict in favor of our company. Testimony by doctors and scientists during the trial brought out the fact that the theory of cigarette smoking as the cause of cancer of the lung is not substantiated."

"No one knows the cause or causes of cancer of the lung or any kind of human cancer and the answer will be found only in the laboratories of scientists."

NEW YORK POST  
New York, New York  
August 3, 1960

## Tobacco Firm Absolved in Cancer Death

Miami, Fla., Aug. 3 (AP).—Smoking is at least a factor in lung cancer, a federal jury has decided, but it refused to blame the cigaret maker.

The jury declined yesterday to assess any damages against the American Tobacco Co. The Estate of Edwin Green, who died of lung cancer, had asked more than \$1,000,000.

The plaintiff contended Green developed cancer of the left lung as a heavy smoker for 30 years of the firm's Lucky Strikes, with an occasional switch to other brands when he couldn't get his choice. Green, himself, actually started the suit before his death.

American Tobacco challenges lung cancer as cause of Green's death at age 49 in 1958. It also disputed that smoking causes cancer.

#### Proximate Cause

The jury found yesterday, after eight hours of deliberation, that Green's smoking was "a proximate cause or one of the proximate causes of the development of cancer in his left lung."

It ruled, however, that the manufacturer could not be held responsible prior to the cancer diagnosis Feb. 1, 1956, for knowledge of any danger involved in smoking the cigarette.

It was brought out in the trial that Green did not smoke again after the cancer diagnosis.

The jury's verdict was termed gratifying by Alfred F. Bowden, vice president of American Tobacco.

Bowden said, "testimony by doctors and scientists during the trial brought out the fact that the theory of cigaret smoking as the cause of cancer of the lung is not substantiated."

#### Earlier Case

"No one knows the cause or causes of cancer of the lung or any kind of human cancer and the answer will be found only in the laboratories of scientists."

An earlier, similar case, in Pittsburgh, Pa., resulted in a directed verdict. Otto Pritchard, 61, sued the Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co. for \$1,250,000, alleging the company's Chesterfields were his steady cigarette for 29 years prior to his 1953 operation for lung cancer.

U. S. District Court Judge John L. Miller ordered the jury to return a verdict in favor of the company after hearing 20 days of testimony.

1003543416

The United Press International wires carried the following as a second-day story on the lawsuit.

United Press International

August 3, 1960

(Cancer Suit)

Miami -- Both sides in a \$1.5 million lung cancer damage suit against the American Tobacco Co. claimed victory today, and it appeared the jury's findings supported their claims.

The 12-member jury, composed of 11 smokers and one non-smoker, ruled yesterday that Miami contractor Edwin P. Green died as a result of 30 years of heavy cigaret smoking. But the jury disallowed damages against American Tobacco by Green's estate.

It was the first time the question of whether cigarets can cause lung cancer has ever reached a jury in the United States.

Dr. Larry V. Hastings, attorney for the estate, said his side had won a "moral victory."

"We hope the findings will provide the impetus to make them (tobacco companies) take steps toward producing a safer cigaret," Hastings said.

He said he did not believe the jury's decision might lead to many more suits against tobacco firms, saying that each case of lung cancer is different.

In New York, American Tobacco Vice President Alfred F. Bowden said, "It is gratifying that the first jury to decide a lung cancer case has returned a verdict in favor of our company."

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The decision came after 10 hours of deliberation in a \$1.5 million damage suit filed by the estate of Edwin P. Green, who died in 1958 of lung cancer. It was the first time such a suit, directly attacking a tobacco manufacturer over the disputed claim that cigarets may cause lung cancer, had gone to a jury.

### Ruled on Three Points

The 12-member jury ruled on four questions: whether Green had lung cancer; whether lung cancer caused his death; whether

the lung cancer was caused by his smoking Lucky Strike cigarets, and whether the American Tobacco Co. was liable for his death.

The jury answered yes on the first three questions, but no on the last.

Eleven of the jurors are cigaret smokers. The 12th does not smoke.

### A Point to Ponder

A court official said the jury's verdict indicated it felt that the danger of cigarets in causing cancer was not known sufficiently in February, 1956—when Green's cancer was discovered—to hold the company liable.

This posed the legal question of whether the verdict serves notice on cigaret manufacturers that they might be held liable in the future.

A similar damage suit against Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co. at Pittsburgh ended in May when the judge ordered a directed verdict of acquittal, tossing out a \$1,250,000 damage suit filed by Otto Pritchard, Pittsburgh cabinetmaker. Pritchard contended he contracted lung cancer from smoking Chesterfield cigarets for 25 years.

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New York, New York  
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NEW YORK DAILY NEWS  
New York, New York  
August 3, 1960

Subsequent to the Pittsburgh lawsuit, a widely-known law authority and teacher discussed the academic questions of liability in his column in the Cleveland Plain Dealer...

PLAIN DEALER  
Cleveland, Ohio  
June 12, 1960

#### LAW FOR LIVING

## Cigarette, Cancer Tie Is in Courts

By Howard L. Oleck

Assistant Dean of Cleveland-  
Marshall Law School

Do cigarettes cause lung cancer? And if they do, should cigarette companies be held legally liable? Three courts were called on to decide these questions recently, with no clearcut decision reached.

The latest case, only days ago, involved a Pittsburgh man who claimed that cigarette smoking had caused him to suffer lung cancer. He sued the cigarette company in the federal district court in Pittsburgh. For 20 days a jury listened to expert medical witnesses who testified pro and con on the question. At the end of the testimony the judge refused to let the jury decide, and directed a verdict for the cigarette company. The plaintiff's attorney at once filed an appeal, asserting that the jury should have been allowed to decide the case. A new trial may be the result.

Back of the main question in the case was a second—perhaps more important question. The main question was (and is) does cigarette smoking directly cause lung cancer? The second question is, does the man who smokes cigarettes assume the risk of contracting cancer?

The judge's decision in the Pittsburgh case said, in effect, that (1) there is no clear proof that cigarettes did cause the man's lung cancer; (2) even if they did cause cancer, the smoker assumed the risk; and (3) the cigarette company did not guarantee (warrant) that cigarettes are not somehow harmful to users.

Recently two similar cases were dismissed on technical grounds, one in New Orleans and one in Florida. In both those cases, too, no clear decision was reached.

The trouble is that physicians, men trained in scientific reasoning, recognize only one test of cause and effect—absolutely "yes" or "no" in any case. If they cannot positively say "yes," they must say "no." But lawyers do not need or want positive yes or no answers. "Probably" is a good enough answer to settle a dispute between a plaintiff and a defendant in a lawsuit. So the doctors often cannot give scientific answers that the courts want, and the courts cannot get them to give legal answers that the doctors believe to be unscientific. This is a subject of exasperated debate between the legal and the medical professions.

The cigarette-cancer debate has not yet been settled. But one thing is clear, either way. Today we all know that there is a real possibility that cigarettes do cause lung cancer. Then surely the man who goes right on smoking cigarettes has no right to complain. He knows that he is running a risk. If the danger turns out to be real it seems unfair for him to complain. He could stop inviting the danger by stopping smoking. Self control avoids many dangers, and is a virtue as well.

1003543417

When the American Heart Association Board of Directors, on June 4, and after 4 years of debate, adopted a statement raising "suspicion" of heavy smoking as contributing to the development of certain heart diseases, it was intended that there be no public announcement until the resolution and an associated story had been published in July. However, a New York paper broke the story on June 6, forcing the AHA to release their statement prematurely.

As in the case of the NTA's announcement, the initial flurry attracted some attention from the press, but later stories mostly were the result of local follow-up by AHA in various localities.

# Heart Assn. Report On Smoking Ready

By BARBARA YUNCKER

The American Heart Assn. has decided, after four years of debate, to declare officially that cigaret smokers are in substantially greater danger of dying from heart attacks—the nation's No. 1 killer—than are non-smokers.

The highly significant statement was adopted at a closed meeting of the AHA Board of Directors over the week-end only after the report had been stripped of advice against smoking and after plans for educational and publicity campaigns had been dropped.

The statement is not being made public now, but the action was disclosed to The Post by a board member who was present but who asked that his name not be used. The statement will be printed in Circulation, the AHA scientific journal, perhaps in July; the Journal of the American Medical Assn. will be asked to print it simultaneously.

The report was the work of an Ad Hoc Committee on Smoking headed by Dr. Louis Katz, noted Chicago researcher into the cause of heart disease; the AHA has refused to name other members of the committee. The report summarized 12 studies, mostly of males, going back to 1940, all of which show that cigaret smokers are in 50 to 150 per cent greater danger of fatal heart attacks than are non-smokers.

Broadest of the studies was by Dr. E. Cuyler Hammond and Dr. Daniel Horn for the American Cancer Society. Subjects were 187,000 white men between the ages of 50 and 69. They were studied for 44 months. Cigaret smokers were found to be in 70 per cent greater danger than non-smokers. Expressed another way, of the 11,870 deaths during the period of the study, 385 were "excess" heart attack deaths associated with cigaret smoking.

Smokers of two or more packs a day had a heart-attack death rate 2.4 times that of non-smokers. Figures were substantially lower for those who smoked only cigars and pipes.

## Accidental Link?

The tobacco industry's position is that statistics are not proof—that the apparent link may be coincidence. Hammond does not share this view. He said:

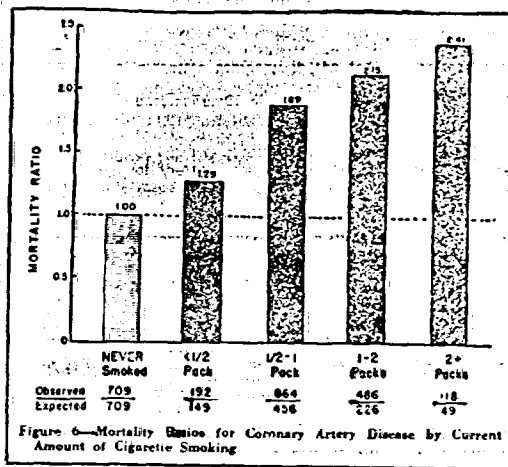


Figure 6—Mortality Ratios for Coronary Artery Disease by Current Amount of Cigarette Smoking

"Personally I find it hard to escape the conclusion that cigaret smoking increases the death rate from coronary artery diseases."

He said he finds it "astonishing that these figures have received so little attention" in connection with the lung cancer exclusion.

The efforts to get the AHA to take a position on smoking have been stormy since 1956 when the organization took the position that no link had been established between cigarets and heart disease. Although the heart group cooperated in the Hammond-Horn study, AHA asked the cancer society to take its name out of an ACS educational booklet based on the study.

**'Hot Report'**  
The 1956 position came under heavy attack inside the AHA as more and more statistical evidence piled up. In response Dr. Robert Wilkins of Boston, then AHA president, set up the Katz committee.

By last fall it had prepared what some doctors who saw it called "a pretty hot report" summarizing the evidence and urging an anti-smoking campaign among teenagers and certain high-heart-risk groups. It also called for an independent research commission to organize a "thorough, systematic" program to learn "the biological and medical facts" which link smoking and heart attacks.

The report cleared four levels of the AHA hierarchy and a press release was drafted, stressing the anti-smoking warning.

On Nov. 23, 1959, the Central Committee for Medical and Community Action cut out the proposal for the research commission and passed the report to the full board which met Dec. 5 with 85 members present, 52 of them doctors.

## Deny Pressure

After extended debate the board sent the report back to the Katz committee with instructions to revise it to contain "factual scientific data only," i.e., no conclusions or recommendations to be drawn from the facts. Outgoing board chairman Bruce Barton suggested the Katz committee should consult with the Tobacco Industry Research Committee.

The advertising firm Barton formerly headed, BBD&O, handles Lucky Strike. New AHA chairman Sylvester L. Weaver Jr. is a top executive at McCann, Erickson—which has the Chesterfield account. But doctors associated with the AHA told The Post that the watering-down of the report had not been a result of industry pressure.

NEW YORK POST  
New York, New York  
June 6, 1960

1003543418

United Press International  
New York, New York  
June 6, 1960

1005543119

The American Heart Association released a report today saying that heavy cigarette smoking may contribute to or accelerate the development of heart disease.

A number of recent medical studies were cited which showed a "statistical association" between heavy cigarette smoking and death or illness from coronary conditions.

The report said in almost all of the studies, death rates from coronary disease in middle-aged men were found to be from 50 to 150 per cent higher among heavy cigarette smokers than among non-smokers.

The report was prepared by a special committee of the American Heart Association and approved by its board of directors last Saturday. It was issued today by the Association's President, Dr. Carlton Ernstene.

The Tobacco Industry Research Committee immediately released a statement by its Chairman, Timothy V. Hartnett, saying that the Heart Association's statement "raises its own questions and doubts."

"The statement admits lack of evidence to implicate tobacco use in the development of cardiovascular disease," Hartnett said.

"We certainly welcome the A.H.A.'s recognition of the need for continued research in this area of cardiovascular disease and tobacco use.

"We will continue, as in the past, to offer our fullest cooperation in this effort. Research results in the past few years have shown that many previous ideas about tobacco's effect on the cardiovascular system were wrong."

1005543119A

1005543119B

## Heart Disease Linked To Heavy Smoking

### Coronary Attack Death Rates

### Much Higher for Users, Report Claims

Coronary heart disease or its complications may be caused by or accelerated by heavy cigaret smoking, a report released by the American Heart Association yesterday disclosed.

The report by Dr. A. Carlton Ernstene, president of the American Heart Association, pointed out, however, that it does not prove that heavy cigaret smoking causes coronary heart disease.

#### Several Studies Cited

The report, issued here by the Western Pennsylvania Heart Association, cited several recent medical studies. These show a statistical association between heavy cigaret smoking and death or illness from coronary heart disease.

Death rates from heart attacks in middle-aged men were found to be from 50 to 100 per cent higher among heavy cigaret smokers than among those who do not smoke.

The report observed that more knowledge is needed to determine the relationship between smoking and heart disease. Additional research also should be sought to determine what effect smoking has in relation to strokes and cardio

vascular disease, the report said.

#### Leading Death Cause

In 1956 the American Heart Association reported that available evidence then was not sufficient to justify the conclusion that there was a cause and effect relationship between cigaret smoking and increased death rates from coronary heart disease.

Yesterday's report pointed out that coronary heart disease is the leading cause of death and a major cause of disability among Americans. As a result, the association said, its studies should be called to the attention of the public and the medical profession.

NEWSWEEK

New York, New York  
June 20, 1960

### Smoky

With cautious words, the American Heart Association got around to the subject of smoking last week. It conceded that there is no scientific proof of a cause-and-effect relationship between smoking and heart disease, but claimed a "statistical association" of smoking and the disease. The AHA said studies show that coronary deaths among heavy-smoking middle-aged men are 50 to 150 per cent higher than among nonsmokers.

The Tobacco Industry Research Committee immediately denied such a statistical link.

EVENING POST

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## Heavy Cigarette Smokers Cautioned by Heart Group

By Philip S. Cook

The American Heart Association warned in a report issued yesterday that heavy cigarette smoking may contribute to or hasten the development of coronary heart disease.

In its most definitive statement to date on the possible connection between smoking and the nation's leading cause of death and disability, the association stopped considerably short of finding any direct cause-and-effect relationship. Said the report:

"Up to the present, a number of medical studies have been made, nearly all demonstrating a statistical association between heavy cigarette smoking and mortality (death) or morbidity (illness) from coronary heart disease. In these studies, death rates from coronary heart disease (heart attacks) in middle-

aged men were found to be from 50 to 150 per cent higher among heavy cigarette smokers than among those who do not smoke. This statistical association does not prove that heavy cigarette smoking causes coronary heart disease, but the data strongly suggest that heavy cigarette smoking may contribute to or accelerate the development of coronary heart disease or its complications."

Timothy V. Hartnett, chairman of the Tobacco Industry Research Committee, said in a statement:

"The American Heart Association's new statement on smoking raises its own questions and doubts. The statement admits lack of evidence to implicate tobacco use in the development of cardiovascular disease."

"We certainly welcome the

A. H. A.'s recognition of the need for continued research in this area of cardiovascular disease and tobacco use. We will continue, as in the past, to offer our fullest co-operation in this effort. Research results in the past few years have shown that many previous ideas about tobacco's effect on the cardiovascular system were wrong.

"Particularly significant is the recognition by the A. H. A. that biological and medical research does not support the idea of a causal relationship between smoking and coronary heart disease."

### The A. H. A. Report

The A. H. A. report, which was made public by Dr. A. Carlton Ernstene, association president, was prepared by a special ad hoc committee on smoking headed by Dr. Louis N. Katz, chief of the cardiovascular department, Michael Reese Hospital, Chicago, and a former A. H. A. president. It was approved by the association's board of directors here Saturday at a semi-annual meeting at the Sheraton-Atlantic Hotel.

The board recommended that the full report, together with supporting documentation, be published officially in the July issue of "Circulation," the association's monthly scientific journal, and released to the public at the same time.

"A misleading and unauthorized release on the statement by a New York newspaper... now makes it necessary, in the public interest, to issue the official statement," Dr. Ernstene said.

### Statistical Relation

While there is still no experimental or laboratory proof of a causal relationship between cigarette smoking and heart disease, Dr. Ernstene said, the public should carefully weigh the statistical association apparent in recent studies. He urged individuals wishing advice regarding their use of cigarettes to be guided by their physicians. Medical advice is particularly important for persons with a history of heart or blood-vessel disease, Dr. Ernstene said.

The Katz committee reportedly looked into a dozen scientific studies which included data relating to smok-

ing and heart disease. The committee members then recommended that the A. H. A. undertake a campaign to discourage smoking among teenagers and persons known to be susceptible to heart trouble. The group also urged an aggressive program of continued research into the issue.

After lengthy discussion at two general meetings, the 120-man board of directors of the Heart Association decided that the Katz committee report should be limited strictly to scientific data. In the absence of a clear-cut causal relationship between cigarette smoking and heart disease any more advanced position would be premature, the board felt.

### Katz Is Silent

Moreover, an association spokesman said yesterday the directors were convinced that both a broad educational campaign and any major new study devoted solely to proving or disproving a causal relationship between smoking and heart disease would be beyond the means of the association. Dr. George E. Wakerlin, the association's research director, feels that a proper scientific study would cost "\$1,000,000 or more a year."

When reached by telephone at his Chicago office yesterday, Dr. Katz declined to comment.

The policy of the American Heart Association, Dr. Wakerlin said, has been to avoid "dictating" the type of research performed by the nation's scientists. The association, he said, prefers to support selected activities put forth by the scientists themselves. It will continue this pattern in the coming fiscal year starting July 1, when the A. H. A. and its affiliated state and local chapters jointly devote more than \$9,000,000 in support of research.

A spokesman for the tobacco research group noted that the A. H. A.'s statement states clearly that the statistical association reported in some surveys "does not prove that heavy cigarette smoking causes coronary heart disease."

NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE  
New York, New York  
June 7, 1960

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The American Heart Association in a recent statement warning that heavy cigarette smoking may contribute to or hasten the development of coronary heart disease doesn't pretend to have proof of any definite and direct cause-and-effect relationship. Yet the concern shown by the association in its studies on coronary ailments suggests that its observations deserve serious consideration.

"Up to the present," the association said, "a number of medical studies have been made, nearly all demonstrating a statistical association between heavy cigarette smoking and mortality (death) or morbidity (illness) from coronary heart disease. In these studies, death rates from coronary heart disease (heart attack) in middle aged men were found to be from 50 to 150 per cent higher among heavy cigarette smokers than among those who do not smoke. This statistical association does not prove that heavy cigarette smoking causes coronary heart disease, but the data strongly suggest that heavy cigarette smoking may contribute to or accelerate the development of coronary heart disease or its complications."

The Heart Association makes it clear that "statistical association" does not in itself prove that the cigarette is to blame. And in many studies which have been made in recent years no positive, clear-cut link between cigarette smoking and coronary disease has been established.

As a rule, the cigarette-heart disease reports emphasize "heavy" smoking. This, of course, may mean one thing to certain smokers and something else to others. However, the cigarette smoker should get from the association's warning and from the many previous discussions of cigarettes and their possible relation to heart troubles the general idea that if one must smoke, he should do so with moderation.

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Youngstown, Ohio  
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VINDICATOR

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LEDGER-DISPATCH & STAR  
Norfolk-Portsmouth, Virginia  
June 24, 1960

### Warehousemen Relax Today

## Tobaccoman Claims Research Hampered

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No business sessions were on tap. The convention concludes tomorrow after members hear the annual report of Fred S. Royster, of Henderson, N.C., managing director of the association.

One of the main speakers at yesterday's convention session was W. Tom Hoyt of New York, executive secretary of the tobacco industry research committee, formed six years ago to support scientific investigation into the relationship between smoking and human health.

Hoyt said "emotional anti-tobacco people, by implying that the answer to lung cancer is settled, may be doing a great disservice to research on health problems of the public."

"Obviously, such a position tends to stifle new and important research. It even concludes that lung cancer is primarily caused by an inhaled agent, which is not an established fact."

"Furthermore, when exaggerated claims by the anti-tobacco group are shown to be wrong — as I am sure they will be — the whole subject of research will be questioned by the public, not only in this field but in others as well. This would indeed be a tragedy," Hoyt said.

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RICHMOND TIMES-DISPATCH  
Richmond, Virginia  
June 24, 1960

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Hoyt spoke during a panel discussion at the opening of the Bright Belt Warehouse Association's annual convention.

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THE NEWS AND COURIER  
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# Are Cigarettes a Menace? 2 Views

## 'Protect Children,' Doctor Asks

"It's no longer an opinion that some lung cancers are caused by cigarette smoking. . . . It's a fact."

So says Dr. Michael B. Shimkin, chief of the biometry branch of the National Cancer Institute of the U.S. Public Health Service in Bethesda, Md.

Today's problem, he feels, is "what to do about it."

Cigarette smoking "is a habit that involves over 70 per cent of all males and has been with western civilization for 300 years. . . . It is a major industry in our country with obvious economic ramifications," Dr. Shimkin said.

DR. SHIMKIN had strong words about the tobacco industry and charged that its advertising attempts to make cigarette smoking "the thing to do."

"The emphasis is on a group that should be protected—children," he said. "We know from experience that the tissues of youngsters are even more susceptible than adults."

He was critical of advertising which has connotations that "you smoke with pleasure, for social acceptance and as a sign of manliness."

He called for "self-discipline by the industry" and protection of children through refusal to sell cigarettes to them. This, he noted, is impossible with the use of vending machines.

"This is surely a social responsibility and problem," Dr. Shimkin said. "We must recognize the problem and have careful community thinking."

Dr. Shimkin is a non-smoker today. He said he smoked two packages a day "until the statistics became too prominent."

DR. SHIMKIN also observed:

"This is not to say all lung cancer is due to cigarettes. But cigarettes are the single, most important factor because they are constantly and commonly used and they are so deeply inhaled."

By DON FRADENBURGH

Fuel was added to the long-smoldering cigarette-smoking feud today at the Chamber of Commerce. The Monroe County Cancer Assn. heard a doctor from the National Cancer Institute attack the tobacco industry for its "extraordinary lack of social consciousness and responsibility—healthwise—to the public."

And they heard a tobacco industry scientist claim that "the continued selection and presentation of only evidence which supports the tobacco-guilt theory is neither scientific nor honest."

Here are reports of their talks.



DR. MICHAEL SHIMKIN

DR. CLARENCE LITTLE

Cigarettes, according to Dr. Shimkin, are so constructed that their smoke is easily inhaled. Pipe tobacco and cigars differ and their smoke is not so easily inhaled.

He feels that if the tobacco industry produced a "more irritating" cigarette it might be a step forward because then people would not inhale so much.

Dr. Shimkin is a firm believer in advice offered by the U.S. surgeon general: That is, if you are a cigarette smoker, try to cut down; but better yet, switch to a pipe or cigar.

## Scientist Hits 'Fear Campaign'

A "fear campaign" directed towards cigarette smokers was assailed today by Clarence Cook Little, D. Sc., scientific director of the Tobacco Industry Research Committee.

Dr. Little says he is "anxious for research work to continue" and said the question of tobacco and lung cancer should be "kept open instead of shutting it off at the present time."

"Many of us believe that the problems of lung cancer causation are not solved and we believe medical research will be rendered a disservice

if the case is considered decided or closed," he continued.

He claimed that there are "many inconsistencies between the actual findings and the type of interpretation of statistical result reported by various workers" in the case against tobacco.

DR. LITTLE, who smokes a pipe and occasionally lights up a cigarette, questioned the value of some statistics.

"There are unexplained differences in cigarette smoking-lung cancer calculations as one goes from country to country, from region to region, or from city to city in any given country where such data have been collected," he said.

"For instance, people in the United States, who smoke 30 per cent more cigarettes per capita than the British, have a lung cancer death rate less than half that of England and Wales.

"The American lung cancer death rate is about the same as that in Denmark in Switzerland, where per capita cigarette smoking is about one-half that in the United States."

Dr. Little said that of the "heaviest smokers of 40 or 50 years' experience—people who are now in their 80s—less than 10 per cent have lung cancer. Why don't the other 90 per cent? The type of person involved is the determining factor."

DR. LITTLE conceded that he is not anxious to see youngsters smoke.

But, he added, "I am not anxious to see them drink or fill up with soft drinks."

"I don't think excessive habits are good for youngsters and I don't think they are good for adults. This applies to everything—drinking, driving too fast, having too much coffee.

"I don't think any habit should be condemned because some abuse it," he added.

DR. LITTLE also said: "I believe that there is reason to advocate and to continue to practice sound unbiased scientific judgment in evaluating the role, if any, that cigarette-smoking plays.

"In most situations of this sort one is apt to find that differences in the host organism are a major, if not the chief, factor in determining the response to the challenge.

"There is great need to organize and carry out studies in this field in relation to the present problem of tobacco use.

"During the time that will be needed to establish a sound longitudinal clinical study of sufficient magnitude to establish definitions and data to allow a really scientific . . . analysis, it is hoped that experimental work on the problem will increase greatly both in extent and in depth."

ROCHESTER TIMES-UNION

Rochester, N.Y. -- April 28, 1960

1003543422

IN CANCER SURVEY—

# Air Pollution Overshadows Smoking

By BRIAN SULLIVAN

Air pollution is apparently more important in the development of lung cancer than is cigarette smoking, a leading government scientist said today.

Dr. Wilhelm C. Hueper, chief of the environmental cancer section of the National Cancer Institute, based this estimate on a study completed within the last few weeks. He reported his study today to the 1960 Industrial Health Conference.

The new study—one never undertaken before—showed that continuous exposure over long periods to low-level doses of cancer-producing agents leads to more cancer cells than does exposure to large doses.

This type of exposure, he said in an interview, is the kind to which man is subjected day after day in large urban areas.

He said urban dwellers get

"long, repeated, continuous exposure to small doses of carcinogens (cancer-producing agents) in urban air."

HIS STUDY was made with benzpyrene, a substance which is known to produce cancer in animals and is a prime suspect of producing cancer in humans.

A paper given here yesterday at the 1960 Industrial Health Conference is universally present in the air of American cities. It arises largely from the combustion of fuels.

Dr. Hueper said that the effects of cigarette smoking are only one part of the overall picture but emphasized that he nonetheless believes cigarettes contain cancer-causing agents.

He noted that the statistics on lung cancer are related to

the size of the community. He said there is no reason to believe that city dwellers smoke that much more than non-urban dwellers.

Dr. Hueper said the study is "something one should really have done long ago."

THE NEW STUDY was conducted over two years, using samples from eight American cities. He did not release the names of the cities.

Large single doses of the benzpyrene were given to mice in one phase of the investigation, he said.

At the same time, another group of mice were given smaller doses—below the level which produces cancer in single doses—and these mice showed "a much higher response and a much more prolonged one," he said.

THE STUDY is only the beginning of a series of investigations into the widespread problem of air pollution, Dr. Hueper said.

Being planned is a check of specific cities, in which the government scientists will search for specific pollutants, he said.

Dr. Hueper noted that there was a sharp upward swing in the levels of cancer when he was in Germany in the 1920s, before cigarette smoking became such a common habit.

And in England, he said, evidence was shown that "the bigger the town, the higher the lung cancer rate."

Dr. Hueper last year won the American Assn. for the Advancement of Science—Anne Frankel Rosenthal Memorial Award for Cancer Research.

ROCHESTER TIMES-UNION  
Rochester, New York  
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Dr. Little Comments On Tobacco Role, Declares:

## Statistics Don't Prove Cancer Link

By ED MATHESON

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Dr. Little, who is associated with the Tobacco Industry Research Committee, founded the Roscoe B. Jackson Memorial Laboratory at Bar Harbor and is a former managing director of the American Cancer Society.

Studied Cancer 30 Years  
The 47th annual session also elected George Vose new Chamber president and Michael Seluke as

new Bangor Merchants Bureau president.

Dr. Little said that he has studied the disease of cancer for 30 years. "and I can only take lightly the simple theory of its origin."

The doctor said that the tobacco industry has spent in the past five years \$3,800,000 in research grants, not to clear the industry of the charges made against it but to find out if "tobacco is guilty of the charges."

Dr. Little said that the industry will be the first to report if tobacco is linked with cancer.

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The speaker blamed the "lay journals" with spreading cancer

fear by publishing articles not based on fact. He said that filter cigarettes were not produced in quantity by the industry because of the claim that filtered smoke reduces the chances of getting cancer, but because the public demanded filters after reading that non-filter cigarette smoking causes cancer.

The doctor said the industry will produce square, pink or nny shaped cigarette if the public will buy them—it's a highly competitive market.

Dr. Little stated that he could only guess at the motives of the American Cancer Society when it announced five years ago that

cancer was directly linked with smoking.

Need For Something New

One suggestion that Dr. Little offered was the "need for giving the public something new and exciting."

The doctor said that the statisticians of Great Britain and the United States are in complete disagreement although they use the same data.

"The British say that inhalation makes no difference while in America they say it is important."

The doctor concluded his talk by saying that "a highly intelligent public is a prerequisite to conquering these diseases which have a slow, silent and very subtle beginning."

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THE BANGOR DAILY NEWS  
Bangor, Maine  
June 9, 1960

100354342A

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Dr. Michael B. Shimkin, chief of the biometry (health statistics) branch of the National Cancer Institute, said:

"It's no longer an opinion that lung cancers are caused by cigarette smoking. It's a fact."

Clarence Cook Little, D.Sc., scientific director of the Tobacco Industry Research Committee, said:

"The continued selection and presentation of only the evidence that supports the tobacco-guilt theory is neither scientific nor honest. Let the public have all the facts in an impartial and unemotional presentation."

At the luncheon meeting at the Chamber of Commerce, Dr. Shimkin said that 18,000 of the 26,000 annual deaths from lung cancer in this country could be prevented by the elimination of cigarette smoking. While opposed to an outright prohibi-

tion of cigarette smoking, he said the tobacco industry and its advertising hucksters refuse to accept the facts that cigarettes can induce lung cancer in some people. The industry, he said, needs self-discipline.

Dr. Little, who founded the Jackson Laboratory at Bar Harbor, Me., said there are inconsistencies between the actual research findings and the interpretation of the statistical result. He charged that some scientists may be too enthusiastic in their interpretations. He said more research is needed before a conclusion can be drawn.

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The following dispatch was carried as an advance on the United Press International wires.

UPI - 64

(RELEASE AT 6:30 P.M.)

(TOBACCO)

July 19, 1960

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## Tobacco Institute Cites Official Evidence On Nation's Health Gains

SUN

Greenville, Tennessee

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1003542425-A

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In announcing publication of the pamphlet, Edward F. Ragland, vice president of the Tobacco Institute, said, "This leaflet gives facts and figures from U. S. Government and other sources showing the tremendous advances made in the health of our people since the beginning of this century. Tribute should certainly go to the medical profession and the drug industry, as well as to our high standards of nutrition, for helping to give us a longer, healthier life.

"Those who attack cigarettes by blaming them for all kinds of health problems seem to overlook the fact that these health improvements have also occurred during the same period that the cigarette was constantly gaining widespread favor as the most popular form of tobacco use."

Major points shown in the leaflet are:

1. More Americans are living longer today than ever before, with life expectancy higher for every age group. The average length of life in the U.S. has risen from about 47 years to nearly 70 years in this century.

2. Death rates from major lung ailments in 1900 were 700 percent higher than they are today, with lung cancer included. These rates have dropped from about 430 deaths per 100,000 in 1900 to around 60 per 100,000 today.

3. Since 1928, age-adjusted death rates for major heart diseases, which allow for more people living into older age brackets, have declined from over 500 per 100,000 population to slightly over 400 per 100,000 today, and now are lower than at any other period in this century.

4. The average height and weight of young men have shown a steady increase since 1900. The physical measurements of freshmen recorded at annual enrollments by one major university have gone up more than two inches in height and more than 20 pounds in weight since the turn of the century.

"Those who are against tobacco

will probably continue to try to scare the life out of those who like to use tobacco - regardless of the facts," Mr. Ragland added.

The pocket-sized, six-page folder is being distributed by The Tobacco Institute, Inc., 910 Seventeenth Street, N.W., Washington 6, D.C. The Institute is an organization of manufacturers of cigarettes, smoking tobacco, chewing tobacco and snuff.

### Tobacco-health dispute

The alleged link between heavy cigarette smoking and baleful disease still is being built up disturbingly by a considerable body of research. How is the tobacco industry reacting to it? Generally, it has been content to deny out-of-hand evidence purporting to show that smoking causes cancer or heart ailments. Now, though, in an unusual move, the Tobacco Institute, industry public relations arm, has come out flatly with "official evidence" that America is making health gains. In a booklet, "Tobacco and the Health of the Nation," TI offers figures to show that major lung ailments and heart diseases are on the decline. The conclusion by TI: This challenges the "health scares" attacking the use of tobacco. Safe assumption: The give-and-take on this topic will continue indefinitely.

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A pamphlet entitled "Tobacco and the Health of a Nation" notes that ever since tobacco began to be enjoyed by people throughout the world, its opponents have always attempted to make extreme charges against its use.

In announcing publication of the pamphlet, Edward F. Ragland, vice president of the Tobacco Institute, said, "This leaflet gives facts and figures from U.S. Government and other sources showing the tremendous advances made in the health of our people since the beginning of this century. Tribute should certainly go to the medical profession and the drug industry, as well as to our high standards of nutrition, for helping to give us a longer, healthier life.

"Those who attack cigarettes by blaming them for all kinds of health problems seem to overlook the fact that these health improvements have also occurred during the same period that the cigarette was constantly gaining widespread favor as the most popular form of tobacco use."

Major points shown in the leaflet are:

1. More Americans are living longer today than ever before, with life expectancy higher for every age group. The average length of life in the U.S. has risen from about 47 years to nearly 70 years in this century.

2. Death rates from major lung ailments in 1900 were 700 per cent higher than they are today, with lung cancer included. These rates have dropped from about 430 deaths per 100,000 in 1900 to around 60 per 100,000 today.

3. Since 1928, age-adjusted death rates for major heart diseases, which allow for more people living

into older age brackets, have declined from over 500 per 100,000 population to slightly over 400 per 100,000 today, and now are lower than at any other period in this century.

4. The average height and weight of young men have shown a steady increase since 1900. The physical measurements of freshmen recorded at annual enrollments by one major university have gone up more than two inches in height and more than 20 pounds in weight since the turn of the century.

"Those who are against tobacco will probably continue to try to scare the life out of those who like to use tobacco — regardless of the facts," Mr. Ragland added.

The pocket-sized, six-page folder is being distributed by The Tobacco Institute, Inc., 910 Seventeenth Street, N.W. Washington 6, D.C. The Institute is an organization of manufacturers of cigarettes smoking tobacco, chewing tobacco and snuff.

NEWS

Bridgeton, New Jersey

July 21, 1960

BEACON

Wichita, Kansas

July 23, 1960

1000543426A

## Blowing Statistical Smoke Rings

The tobacco industry has been the victim in recent years of statistical studies which have caused many to jump to conclusions that the figures don't precisely prove.

So the Tobacco Institute of Washington, D.C., retorts with some statistics which lead as illogically to the opposite conclusions. The figures could cause people to argue that tobacco is good for health. (The Institute makes no such claim.)

Cigarettes, the principal target of the critics of smoking, have increased steadily in popularity since World War I. But the general health of the American people has increased even more dramatically.

Cigarettes have often been linked with diseases of the lungs — influenza, pneumonia, tuberculosis and lung cancer — but the death rate from these diseases has shown a steady decline since 1900, with the terrible flu epidemic of 1918 as an

exception. The death rate has dropped from more than 300 per 100,000 in 1920 to slightly more than 50 now. And heart disease, which has shown considerable increase, has actually declined since 1928 when the statistics are age adjusted.

The average life span has shown a dramatic increase from about 55 in 1920 to almost 70 now.

These figures, of course, prove nothing one way or another about tobacco. We don't know whether or how much the health and longevity would have been improved if the nation had sworn off cigarettes in 1920.

One set of statistics offered by the Institute does seem to provide evidence against one ancient notion about cigarettes. Since 1900, Yale freshmen have been gradually increasing in height and weight. If cigarettes did actually stunt the growth of boys, there should have been a decline.



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As of the date of this report, clippings were starting to show up as result of items appearing in the recently released issue of TOBACCO NEWS. These are samples.

HERALD

Durham, North Carolina  
July 14, 1960

Blind Vendors Earn  
Most From Tobacco

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The blind vendors earned a nationwide average of more than \$3,300 each, the report said. The 93 North Carolina vendors earned an average of \$1,860 each.

The stands are operated in every state as a major part of a federal-state program to help the handicapped blind to become self-supporting. The vendors are often provided rent-free locations in public buildings.

THE STATE

Columbia, South Carolina  
July 19, 1960

A WORTHY WORK

A little publicized project that is a fine one is the cooperative effort of the states and the federal government under which authorized blind persons operate snack bars.

There are 46 such vendors in South Carolina and they had an average income in 1959 of \$1,860 per year, no great sum but quite a help to the person who is handicapped by the loss of his sight.

In the nation there are 2,111 persons under the program. The highest average is in Washington, where it is a tidy \$6,038.

The project not only provides income but it gives the blind person something to do, and a feeling of independence that is most valuable.

UPI-70

(RELEASE AT 6:30 P.M.)

(VENDORS-TOBACCO)

BLIND VENDORS EARNED MORE HERE THAN ANYWHERE IN THE NATION, THE TOBACCO INSTITUTE REPORTED TODAY.

EARNINGS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA WERE \$6,038 AVERAGING 69 BLIND RETAILERS.

THE 2,111 BLIND OPERATORS IN THE UNITED STATES EARNED MORE THAN \$6,500,000 LAST YEAR AVERAGING MORE THAN \$3,300 EACH.

BLIND VENDORS ARE OFTEN PROVIDED RENT-FREE LOCATIONS IN PUBLIC BUILDINGS. IN ADDITION, A FEDERAL PROGRAM PROVIDES TRAINING IN SMALL RETAIL BUSINESS OPERATION, FUNDS FOR EQUIPMENT AND INITIAL STOCK. CIGARETTES AND OTHER TOBACCO PRODUCTS MAKE UP THE BULK OF SALES, THE TOBACCO INSTITUTE REPORTED.

7/13--MJ1234PED

UPI-64

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PRINCIPAL SAVING WAS IN COSTS OF PRINTING AND HANDLING STAMPS.

IN ADDITION, THE INSTITUTE QUOTED CHARLES J. MOUNTOURIS, CHIEF OF THE TOBACCO TAX BRANCH OF THE INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE, AS SAYING THE CHANGEOVER HAS BEEN SO SUCCESSFUL, HE THINKS FURTHER SAVINGS ARE POSSIBLE ELIMINATING OTHER PAPER WORK.

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Washington Business

# Blind Stand Operators Here Do Best

By GENE SHUMATE

BLIND operators of tobacco and snack stands in the District — there are many here — netted an average of \$6036 last year. This is the highest recorded anywhere.

The tobacco stand has proved the answer to one of our more serious unemployment problems—the blind. Nearly all

Government buildings here, and many private ones, have such stands.

About 2100 such stands have helped these people live

near-normal lives.

Last year, nationally, these stands produced a total net income of \$6.5 million, or \$3354 on the average. This national average is about half of the average here.

Maryland is next to the District in the national average. Blind stand operators there averaged \$5088 net income.

If the public wasn't nearly 100 per cent honest, blind stand operators would not make money. They've been trained to tell coins by feel. But they can't tell the difference between denominations of paper money. They must take the customer's word.

1003543428  
RADIO REPORTS, Inc.  
Washington, D. C.  
July 15, 1960

## TOBACCO NEWS

1003543428A

Today's Business at 6:40 P.M. over WRC (Washington):

BILL SPRAGUE: "Tobacco News remarks that the government has saved at least five million dollars because of the dropping of the blue excise tax stamps on packages of cigarettes a year ago."

RADIO REPORTS, Inc.  
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## FINANCIAL GOSSIP

# Tobacco Stand Proves Lucrative Aid to Blind

By HENRY J. BECHTOLD  
NEW YORK (UPI)—The tobacco stand has proved the answer to one of our more serious unemployment problems—the blind.

The small stands, which specialize in cigars, cigarettes, magazines, soft drinks and food, have enabled more than 2,000 blind people to lead virtually normal lives and to be independent.

These people have become taxpayers, good businessmen and women, and good citizens in the proudest sense of our American heritage of independence, according to President James P. Richards of the Tobacco Institute.

The efforts of the 2,111 blind tobacco stand operators in fiscal 1959 produced total net income of \$6,578,151. Average earnings were \$3,354, but they ran much higher in many areas—as much as \$6,038 on average in the District of Columbia.

And this enterprise is growing steadily. In 1950 approxi-

mately 1,400 tobacco stands and corresponding agencies in were operated by the blind in each state help build and federal, state, municipal and maintain such businesses. private buildings, according to The Randolph-Shepard Act of figures of the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation. U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare. 1936 provides for free space in federal buildings, together with funds for equipment and initial stock.

By 1955 the number of stands had increased to 1,560 and at the end of fiscal 1959 it reached 1,982. Some stands have more than one operator.

California by far has the most blind tobacco stand operators, 191, followed surprisingly by Alabama with 119. New York is third with 116; Texas 114; North Carolina 93; Ohio 92; Pennsylvania 91; Tennessee 88; Florida 86; and Louisiana 82.

Following the District of Columbia in the highest average net proceeds per operator are Maryland \$5,088; California \$4,968; Oregon \$4,704; Pennsylvania \$4,608; and Colorado \$4,464.

Training of the tobacco stand operators varies from state to state but has "improved tremendously" in the past decade, according to Louis H. Rives Jr., chief of the division of special services to the blind in the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation.

The rehabilitation service

Training of operators takes from two to six weeks, and is financed through the vocational rehabilitation act.

The American Assn. of Workers for the Blind, Washington, has added considerably to the prestige and development of the blind business people in recent years. It now is preparing for its annual national convention in Miami Beach, Aug. 28-Sept. 2.

1003543429

The entry of the National Tuberculosis Association into the anti-smoking picture gained little press attention. However, since then various local organizations have stimulated added attention.

HERALD

Columbia, Tennessee  
May 5, 1960

## TB Association Gives Statement On Cigarettes

NASHVILLE (Spl.) — A warning to "all people" of the risk of the development of lung cancer from smoking cigarettes was issued yesterday by the National Tuberculosis Association.

The association, which includes all respiratory diseases in its program, pointed out that smoking appears to be a factor also in such crippling lung diseases as bronchitis and emphysema, the latter a condition in which the lung loses its elasticity and breathing becomes increasingly difficult.

Approved by the governing body of the NTA's medical section, the American Trudeau Society, the statement based its warning on three points: "there is an alarming increase in deaths from lung cancer;" "cigarette smoking is a major cause of lung cancer;" and "the risk of lung cancer increases with the number of cigarettes smoked." It pointed out also that the risk of lung cancer is reduced when smoking is given up.

Although research is in progress, "no present method of treating tobacco or of filtering the smoke has been proved to reduce the harmful effect of cigarette smoking," the statement continues. "Up to now, these harmful effects can be avoided only by no smoking cigarettes."

In releasing the statement, James E. Perkins, M. D., managing director of the NTA, pointed out that similar warnings have been issued by the American Cancer Society, the U. S. Public Health Service, and the American Public Health Association.

The NTA statement urges parents, teachers, and physicians in particular "to warn our youth of these facts before the cigarette smoking habit has become established."

The NTA statement recognizes that there is no single cause for all lung cancers and suggests that breathing polluted city air may also constitute a risk of lung cancer.

MAIL

Charleston, West Virginia  
June 21, 1960

## 'ALARMING INCREASE IN DEATHS'

# TB Association Warns Of Cancer-Smoking Link

The West Virginia Tuberculosis and Health Assn. today made public a warning by its national association that cigarette smoking increases the danger of lung cancer.

Thomas A. Deveny Jr., executive secretary of the state organization, said the findings were being distributed among parents, teachers and physicians.

"These people," he explained, "have a special opportunity and a duty to warn our youth about the facts and dangers of smoking before the cigarette habit becomes firmly established."

The findings were first reported by the board of directors of the National Tuberculosis Assn.

"There is an alarming increase in deaths from lung cancer," the board reported after completing its investigations. "Cigarette smoking is a major cause of lung

cancer, the risk of lung cancer increasing with the number of cigarettes consumed."

### AIR POLLUTION CITED

Deveny said the board declared, however, there is no single cause for all lung cancers. "Breathing polluted city air may also add to the risk of lung cancer."

Charleston last year, following a survey made by the U. S. Public Health Service was reported to be the second dirtiest city in the country.

Deveny said no figures are presently available to compare the death rate from lung cancer and pollution density.

He added that studies had shown that giving up smoking had reduced the risk of lung cancer. He added:

"Recent studies show that cigarette smoking is a factor in such

crippling lung diseases as chronic bronchitis and emphysema."

NTA directors also claimed that "the present method of treating tobacco or filtering the smoke apparently has not lessened the harmful effects of cigarette smoking up to now."

The NTA findings were distributed among members of the state organization through its official bulletin.

Deveny said the 40th annual meeting of the association would be held in Morgantown Sept. 7-9. The fall term of the West Virginia University School of Medicine marks the beginning of a three-year seminar of pulmonary diseases being sponsored by the volunteer health group.

Contributions from county TB societies and individuals have raised \$19,598.11 of the \$30,000 the medical education program

## Drive Against Use of Fags

TRIBUNE

Chanute, Kansas  
May 27, 1960

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"Our national and state associations are urging all local associations to join in the campaign to alert young people to the danger of cigarette smoking," said Mrs. Wood.

"A statement issued by NTA warns of the 'alarming increase in deaths from lung cancer' and calls cigarette smoking a major cause of lung cancer and a factor in such crippling lung diseases as chronic bronchitis and emphysema. The statement further says that the only way known at present to avoid the harmful effects of cigarette smoking is 'by not smoking cigarettes.'"



1003543430

The entry of the National Tuberculosis Association into the anti-smoking picture gained little press attention. However, since then various local organizations have stimulated added attention.

HERALD

Columbia, Tennessee  
May 5, 1960

## TB Association Gives Statement On Cigarettes

NASHVILLE (Spl.) — A warning to "all people" of the risk of the development of lung cancer from smoking cigarettes was issued yesterday by the National Tuberculosis Association.

The association, which includes all respiratory diseases in its program, pointed out that smoking appears to be a factor also in such crippling lung diseases as bronchitis and emphysema, the latter a condition in which the lung loses its elasticity and breathing becomes increasingly difficult.

Approved by the governing body of the NTA's medical section, the American Trudeau Society, the statement based its warning on three points: "there is an alarming increase in deaths from lung cancer;" "cigarette smoking is a major cause of lung cancer;" and "the risk of lung cancer increases with the number of cigarettes smoked." It pointed out also that the risk of lung cancer is reduced when smoking is given up.

Although research is in progress, "no present method of treating tobacco or of filtering the smoke has been proved to reduce the harmful effect of cigarette smoking," the statement continues. "Up to now, these harmful effects can be avoided only by no smoking cigarettes."

In releasing the statement, James E. Perkins, M. D., managing director of the NTA, pointed out that similar warnings have been issued by the American Cancer Society, the U. S. Public Health Service, and the American Public Health Association.

The NTA statement urges parents, teachers, and physicians in particular "to warn our youth of these facts before the cigarette smoking habit has become established."

The NTA statement recognizes that there is no single cause for all lung cancers and suggests that breathing polluted city air may also constitute a risk of lung cancer.

MAIL

Charleston, West Virginia  
June 21, 1960

## 'ALARMING INCREASE IN DEATHS'

# TB Association Warns Of Cancer-Smoking Link

The West Virginia Tuberculosis and Health Assn. today made public a warning by its national association that cigarette smoking increases the danger of lung cancer.

Thomas A. Deveny Jr., executive secretary of the state organization, said the findings were being distributed among parents, teachers and physicians.

"These people," he explained, "have a special opportunity and a duty to warn our youth about the facts and dangers of smoking before the cigarette habit becomes firmly established."

The findings were first reported by the board of directors of the National Tuberculosis Assn.

"There is an alarming increase in deaths from lung cancer," the board reported after completing its investigations. "Cigarette smoking is a major cause of lung

cancer, the risk of lung cancer increasing with the number of cigarettes consumed."

### AIR POLLUTION CITED

Deveny said the board declared, however, there is no single cause for all lung cancers. "Breathing polluted city air may also add to the risk of lung cancer."

Charleston last year, following a survey made by the U. S. Public Health Service was reported to be the second dirtiest city in the country.

Deveny said no figures are presently available to compare the death rate from lung cancer and pollution density.

He added that studies had shown that giving up smoking had reduced the risk of lung cancer. He added:

"Recent studies show that cigarette smoking is a factor in such

crippling lung diseases as chronic bronchitis and emphysema."

NTA directors also claimed that "the present method of treating tobacco or filtering the smoke apparently has not lessened the harmful effects of cigarette smoking up to now."

The NTA findings were distributed among members of the state organization through its official bulletin.

Deveny said the 40th annual meeting of the association would be held in Morgantown Sept. 7-9. The fall term of the West Virginia University School of Medicine marks the beginning of a three-year seminar of pulmonary diseases being sponsored by the volunteer health group.

Contributions from county TB societies and individuals have raised \$19,598.11 of the \$30,000 the medical education program

## Drive Against Use of Fags

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ENTERPRISE  
Sudbury,  
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WORLD

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**Smoking Linked  
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# Cigarette Smoking Is Factor In Producing Cancer Of The Lungs

Smoking cigarettes increases the risk of developing lung cancer and appears to be a factor in such damaging lung diseases as chronic bronchitis and emphysema.

Dr. William R. Martin, past president of the Middlesex Tuberculosis & Health Association, underlined the statement made yesterday by the National Tuberculosis Association that smoking cigarettes is a threat to health.

"There has been an alarming increase in deaths from lung cancer. In Massachusetts, almost 1,300 people died of lung cancer in 1957," stated Dr. Martin. He explained that there is no single cause for all lung cancer, but cigaret smoking is a major cause and the risk increases with the number of cigarettes smoked. Polluted air may be an added cause.

The risk of lung cancer is reduced when smoking is given up. "Parents, teachers and physicians have the opportunity now and the duty to warn our youth of these facts before the cigaret smoking habit has become established," said Dr. Martin.

The Middlesex Tuberculosis & Health Association is concerned with the need for controlling all respiratory diseases, a major cause of death, illness and disability.

(This statement was approved by the American Trudeau Society, the medical section of the National Tuberculosis Association. It is similar to warnings issued by the American Cancer Society, the U. S. Public Health Service and the American Public Health Association.)

TRIBUNE  
Oakland,  
California  
May 15, 1960

**CIGARETS**

## Groups Warn Smoking Can Cause Cancer

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PLEASANT HILL, May 14 —Dr. Clifford Feiler said today the National Tuberculosis Association and the American Cancer Society have joined in warning that cigaret smoking can cause lung cancer.

Dr. Feiler, member of the Contra Costa Tuberculosis and Health Association, said the two groups pointed out in a statement that smoking also appears to be a factor in such diseases as chronic bronchitis and emphysema. The latter is a condition in which the lung loses its elasticity and breathing becomes increasingly difficult.

The statement continued saying, "No present method of treating tobacco or of filtering the smoke has been proved to reduce the harmful effect of cigaret smoking."

Dr. Feiler urged parents, teachers and physicians to stress these findings in order to discourage youngsters from smoking before it becomes a habit.

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STAR BUILDER  
Broomfield, Colorado  
May 19, 1960

## Does Everybody Research Lung Cancer?

Underscored headline on a publicity handout arriving at this office: TB ASSOCIATION WARNS AGAINST CIGARETTES AS HEALTH THREAT! Scary enough to make you take notice, but perhaps not for the obvious reasons.

The item came from the National Tuberculosis association, a widely respected voluntary organization with a long stream of research feats in its wake. Here are some quotes:

"A warning to all people of the risk of the development of lung cancer from smoking was issued yesterday by the National Tuberculosis Association.

"The association, which includes all respiratory diseases in its program, says . . .

"There is an alarming increase in deaths from lung cancer."

The warnings are timely; they have been played up in major newspapers across the country from time to time, and they no-doubt should be studied.

But the point now is, who anteed up the shekels that guilded the path to these bold proclamations?

We'd been under the impression the National Cancer Society was a main cog in the country's cancer study wheel. It too is a long respected voluntary association which has many accomplishments to its credits. And it too is financed by yearly contributions from millions of Americans.

And there are the American Public Health Association and the U. S. Public Health service who also dig into the mysterious depths of this dread disease.

It gives us comfort to know that so many groups have our health at heart. But it is a little uncomfortable to think that perhaps our hard-earned donations are going to various societies each working on the same health menace. And each of them do have some personnel whose income causes some eyebrow lifting.

It reminds us of one of the first statements by the March of Dimes, following the advent of Dr. Salk's miraculous polio vaccine: "March of Dimes donations now will help in other fields of medical science."

In other words, "Don't stop the flow of dollars; we'll find some other use for them." Real fine, but we could do without duplication.

NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE  
New York, New York  
May 7, 1960

## Tobacco Group Issues Reply to T. B. Association

The following statement was issued yesterday by Timothy V. Hartnett, chairman of the Tobacco Industry Research Committee, in connection with news stories about a statement by the National Tuberculosis Association:

"The National Tuberculosis Association's statement on cigarettes gives no evidence but repeats the widely-questioned opinions of others who rely on statistics rather than on experimental evidence. It ignores the fact that even the statistical claims are disputed by recognized medical authorities.

"Surely, some members of the N. T. A. must remember that not too long ago there were charges that cigarette smoking caused tuberculosis, but these opinions were abandoned when science discovered the real cause of tuberculosis, thus leading to prevention and a cure.

"Discoveries of this kind have brought about the tremendous decline in this country of deaths from major lung ailments from about 430 per 100,000 population in 1900 to around 62 per 100,000 in 1958.

"An analytical and original approach to the lung cancer problem by the National Tuberculosis Association could contribute significantly toward a solution of this disease.



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1003543433

Suspensions directed by prominent scientists toward polluted urban air got wide press attention during a Cincinnati conference on air pollution.

### Dirty Air

The exhaust fumes from automobiles are not only an irritant but a serious health hazard as well. They constitute an important element in the air pollution which is strongly suspected by medical authorities to be a causative factor in cancer, bronchitis, asthma and heart disease. "Individually," as the late Senator Neuberger observed, "none of us can do much about air pollution. Collectively, through government, we can take effective action to eliminate or control it."

One source of automobile fumes can be largely controlled by a simple and inexpensive device. The device can be installed below the carburetor in such a way as to route so-called "blowby" gases back into the cylinders where they are burned in the engine. Blowby is the mixture of air and raw gasoline hydrocarbons that slips unburned past the piston rings and is vented into the atmosphere from the crankcase. Although it accounts for only one-fourth to one-third of the hydrocarbons emitted by automobile engines—and not the most dangerous cancer-producing hydrocarbons—it is, nevertheless, an important source of air pollution.

The Automobile Manufacturers Association has announced that a device to control blowby will be installed as standard equipment on all cars made after this year for the California market; the extra cost will probably be less than \$10. Why, then, should the device not be installed on all new model cars? Senator Neuberger asked this question before his death a few months ago. Secretary Flemming of Health, Education and Welfare warned the automobile manufacturers that if they failed to put the device into all new cars of their own volition they might be required to do so by law. For our part, we do not understand what the auto makers—or the states or Congress—are waiting for. Cars ought not to be allowed on public streets without this elementary protection for the public health.

Buses and trucks which burn diesel fuel produce fumes less hazardous to public health than gasoline exhaust yet even more offensive to the human sense of smell and more irritating to human eyes, noses and throats. These, too, can be controlled or corrected without exorbitant expense by attaching catalytic afterburners or by deodorizing the vapors from diesel engines. Philadelphia, Cleveland and several other cities have required the deodorizing of their urban transit systems. Why not Washington? The District Commissioners ought at least to prod D. C. Transit into doing something to save the atmosphere from the noxious exhalations of those new behemoth buses. Commissioner Welling's crackdown on the offending buses of the Gray Line is a good beginning. If Federal action is needed to complete protection of the community against buses and trucks moving in interstate commerce, certainly it should be forthcoming.

The Public Health Service, which has been conducting intensive studies of the part played by automobile exhausts in poisoning the atmosphere, is said to be convinced that additional, and rather more costly, devices will be needed to eliminate the hydrocarbons that are emitted from automobile exhaust pipes—the major source of auto pollutants. These studies will be continued and intensified under a bill passed by Congress and now before the President. Before Congress adjourns, it ought to supplement this effort by passing Senator Kuchel's bill providing for public hearings and extending the Federal air pollution control law. Americans would not tolerate poisoning of the water they drink; there is no reason for them to permit needless pollution of the air they breathe.

THE WASHINGTON POST  
Washington, D. C.  
June 6, 1960

PROGRESS-INDEX  
Petersburg, Virginia  
May 27, 1960

## Editorials

### Toward A More Scientific Approach

Dr. Wilhelm C. Hueper of the National Cancer Institute is the source of a compilation of evidence indicating that air pollution is a prime cause of lung cancer and serving to de-emphasize cigarette smoking as a factor. His research is hailed as a landmark by the medical chief of the Air Pollution Branch of the Public Health Service.

Attention is directed to the fact that Birmingham, Alabama, has a lung cancer rate which is triple that of the national average. The rate is said to correspond to the level of benzpyrene in the air of Birmingham, and the same correlation has been found in many British industrial cities where coal is burned in huge quantities.

According to Dr. Hueper, the claims that cigarette smoking causes between 60 and 96 per cent of all lung cancers in males are evidently products of a rather selective type of research and of deliberate reasoning from a limited and special kind of evidence. He does not seek to exonerate cigarette smoke. He says that it is quite likely that it plays a direct and indirect role, but he

challenges the overwhelming importance assigned to it.

The heavy emphasis upon smoking, he says, ignores the fact that in Europe the upswing in lung cancers began before cigarette smoking was common and the fact that in this and several other countries the lung cancer rate is much higher among urban than among rural smokers.

To the layman, this seems to be something more than a finger of suspicion pointed at air pollution. It confirms the feeling that the anti-tobacco attitude of certain cancer organizations is something less than scientific.

Tobacco-growing areas, the tobacco industry, and users of tobacco all have vested interests in the matter, but they have a right to demand that consideration of the subject should be put back on a scientific track. Dr. Hueper's study should serve that purpose. From his findings, it appears that the ado over smoking tobacco is diverting attention from the more serious problem of air pollution, which no degree of precaution or care on the part of an individual can cure.

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According to Dr. Hueper, the claims that cigarette smoking causes between 60 and 96 per cent of all lung cancers in males are evidently products of a rather selective type of research and of deliberate reasoning from a limited and special kind of evidence. He does not seek to exonerate cigarette smoke. He says that it is quite likely that it plays a direct and indirect role, but he

challenges the overwhelming importance assigned to it.

The heavy emphasis upon smoking, he says, ignores the fact that in Europe the upswing in lung cancers began before cigarette smoking was common and the fact that in this and several other countries the lung cancer rate is much higher among urban than among rural smokers.

To the layman, this seems to be something more than a finger of suspicion pointed at air pollution. It confirms the feeling that the anti-tobacco attitude of certain cancer organizations is something less than scientific.

Tobacco-growing areas, the tobacco industry, and users of tobacco all have vested interests in the matter, but they have a right to demand that consideration of the subject should be put back on a scientific track. Dr. Hueper's study should serve that purpose. From his findings, it appears that the ado over smoking tobacco is diverting attention from the more serious problem of air pollution, which no degree of precaution or care on the part of an individual can cure.

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Birmingham is thus indicated to be like the British industrial cities that have a similar correlation and also burn coal in large quantities.

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Benzpyrene, also found in cigarette smoke, is only one

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He said the pollutants other than benzpyrene in the extracts from all eight cities produced tumors in the mice.

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Where does this perilous substance come from? It comes mainly from the burning or distilling of fuels in furnaces. The average city dweller inhales air that is 16 times more polluted with benzpyrene than the air breathed by the rural dweller.

If the farmer finds the air he breathes is less polluted than the air consumed by his city cousin will he be more satisfied with his lot, which is not so bad, what with crop subsidies and allotments for taking land out of production and the multitude of other farm benefits which cost the rest of us taxpayers \$6 billion annually.

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But the results of the survey held reassurance for residents of the four communities in the N. Y. Metropolitan Area that served as guinea pigs in the tests.

These cities are Newark, Jersey City, Bayonne and Paterson, N. J. All are heavily industrialized, but they scored well below most of the other urban centers where the atmosphere was sampled.

What the researchers sought were chemicals that have produced cancer in animals in laboratory tests. Chief of these chemicals is 4-3 benzpyrene, which the PHS said is produced by incomplete combustion and is found in auto exhausts and coal and oil smokes.

Here is the number of micrograms of benzpyrene found in 1,000 cubic meters of air in the New Jersey cities:

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## HIGHER IN U. S. CAPITAL

Washington, D. C., which has about the same population as the four New Jersey com-

munities and has no industry, measured 9.3 micrograms.

At the other end of the scale were Altoona, Pa., with 61 and Richmond, Va., with 45.

Fog-ridden London scored a high of 147. More surprisingly, Milan, Italy, registered 231.

Dr. Eugene Sawicki, of the Robert A. Taft Sanitary Engineering Center at Cincinnati directed the survey.

He said polluted air is a greater source of benzpyrene than cigarets, which also produce the chemical.

He said a non-smoker living in a large U. S. city is exposed to more of the chemical than a person living in the country who smokes a pack a day.

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Dr. Sawicki also declared the difference in the amount of cancer-producing chemicals in the air of cities and non-urban areas corresponds to the pattern of lung cancer mortality rates. He said these tables show a much higher lung cancer death rate in cities.

New York City was not included in the nationwide sampling of air, nor was any other

community in the state. There is no explanation of why New York State was excluded.

But it was considered significant that the survey included New Jersey communities which New York officials have said contribute to air pollution here because of prevailing westerly winds.

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New York, New York  
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## Lung Cancer Is Tied to Air Pollution

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Dr. Hueper cited Birmingham, Ala., as a prime example of the dangers of contaminated atmosphere. It has a lung-cancer rate three times as high as the national average. He pointed out this is in direct proportion to the amount of benzpyrene in the air. Recently the Public Health Service reported benzpyrene was in all air samples taken from over 100 cities.

The evidence points to the fact that Birmingham is in a situation similar to numerous industrial cities in Britain that also burn large quantities of coal and have a similar ratio of benzpyrene and cases of lung cancer.

Dr. Hueper reported in his study that all areas have an "atmospheric carcinogenic spectrum" which is affected by the towns industrial activity and the weather. The type of fuel burned in the town was listed as an important factor.

Unlike the coal burning cities of Britain, U. S. towns have factors affecting air pollution, and it is difficult to find a common denominator in analyzing the problem.

He urged industry to cooperate in launching studies of the cancer problem among workers and methods of combating air pollution.

NEWS  
Washington, D. C.  
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## Smoking Pack a Day in Suburbs Believed Safer Than Big-City Life

A big-city non-smoker inhales more of an airborne chemical suspected as a cause of lung cancer than a pack-a-day suburban smoker, a Cincinnati scientist says.

The chemical or gas is benzpyrene and the scientist is Dr. Eugene Sawicki. Dr. Sawicki said the average non-smoker in Cincinnati would inhale about the same amount, he said. An average non-smoker would be a person who works in a city and lives in a suburb. At the Robert A. Taft Sanitary Engineering Center recently in the downtown area would of benzpyrene recorded in a completed an 18-month preliminary study of the benzpyrene content of the air in 103 cities and 28 rural areas.

Benzpyrene is believed to come from the incomplete burning of fuels, waste materials and other combustible substances. It also is associated with tarry substances.

A PACK-A-DAY smoker inhales approximately 60 micrograms of benzpyrene a year, Dr. Sawicki said. The average non-smoker in Cincinnati would inhale about the same amount, he said.

Concentrations 100 times greater than the average person. MORE BENZPYRENE is found in the atmosphere in winter than in summer, probably because of large amounts of fuels burned for heating. Concentrations also are heavier in the East and Midwest than in the West.

The number of micrograms of benzpyrene recorded in a year at some sampling sites include:

Missouri State Forest,	1;
Helena, Mont.,	8;
San Francisco,	14;
Los Angeles,	20;
New Orleans,	28;
Atlanta,	44;
Cincinnati,	79;
Detroit,	110;
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POST & TIMES STAR  
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He said polluted air is a greater source of benzpyrene than cigarets, which also produce the chemical.

He said a non-smoker living in a large U. S. city is exposed to more of the chemical than a person living in the country who smokes a pack a day.

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Dr. Sawicki also declared the difference in the amount of cancer-producing chemicals in the air of cities and non-urban areas corresponds to the pattern of lung cancer mortality rates. He said these tables show a much higher lung cancer death rate in cities.

New York City was not included in the nationwide sampling of air, nor was any other

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But it was considered significant that the survey included New Jersey communities which New York officials have said contribute to air pollution here because of prevailing westerly winds.

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Others who live near certain types of industrial plants or work at some jobs also inhale much more of the chemical.

As an example, Dr. Sawicki said a man who works with tar would be exposed to concentrations 100 times greater than the average person.

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Science has strengthened its case against air pollution in the investigation of causes of lung cancer.

The findings of Dr. William C. Hueper of the National Cancer Institute in Cincinnati thus minimized the effect of cigaret smoking in linking air pollution to cancer in his research which co-ordinated statistical, chemical and laboratory data.

Dr. Hueper cited Birmingham, Ala., as a prime example of the dangers of contaminated atmosphere. It has a lung-cancer rate three times as high as the national average. He pointed out this is in direct proportion to the amount of benzpyrene in the air. Recently the Public Health Service reported benzpyrene was in all air samples taken from over 100 cities.

The evidence points to the fact that Birmingham is in a situation similar to numerous industrial cities in Britain that also burn large quantities of coal and have a similar ratio of benzpyrene and cases of lung cancer.

Dr. Hueper reported in his study that all areas have an "atmospheric carcinogenic spectrum" which is affected by the towns industrial activity and the weather. The type of fuel burned in the town was listed as an important factor.

Unlike the coal burning cities of Britain, U. S. towns have factors affecting air pollution, and it is difficult to find a common denominator in analyzing the problem.

He urged industry to cooperate in launching studies of the cancer problem among workers and methods of combating air pollution.

## NEWS

Washington, D. C.  
May 26, 1960

## Smoking Pack a Day in Suburbs Believed Safer Than Big-City Life

A big-city non-smoker inhales more of an airborne chemical suspected as a cause of lung cancer than a pack-a-day suburban smoker, a Cincinnati scientist says.

The chemical or gas is benzpyrene and the scientist is Dr. Eugene Sawicki. Dr. Sawicki and other scientists at the Robert A. Taft Sanitary Engineering Center recently in a completed an 18-month preliminary study of the benzpyrene content of the air in 103 cities and 28 rural areas.

Benzpyrene is believed to come from the incomplete burning of fuels, waste materials and other combustible substances. It also is associated with tarry substances.

A PACK-A-DAY smoker inhales approximately 60 micrograms of benzpyrene a year, Dr. Sawicki said. The average non-smoker in Cincinnati would inhale about the same amount, he said.

An average non-smoker would be a person who works in a city and lives in a suburb, Dr. Sawicki said. A person who lives and works in the downtown area would inhale more, Dr. Sawicki said.

Others who live near certain types of industrial plants or work at some jobs also inhale much more of the chemical.

As an example, Dr. Sawicki said a man who works with tar would be exposed to concentrations 100 times greater than the average person.

MORE BENZPYRENE is found in the atmosphere in winter than in summer, probably because of large amounts of fuels burned for heating. Concentrations also are heavier in the East and Midwest than in the West.

The number of micrograms of benzpyrene recorded in a year at some sampling sites include:

Missouri State Forest	1;
Helena, Mont.	8;
San Francisco	14;
Los Angeles	20;
New Orleans	28;
Atlanta	44;
Cincinnati	79;
Detroit	110;
Nashville	120;
Birmingham	150;
County Hall, London	320.

POST & TIMES STAR  
Cincinnati, Ohio  
May 9, 1960

And at least one medical publication featured air pollution problems following an industrial health conference in Rochester, N. Y.

WASHINGTON DAILY NEWS  
Washington, D. C.  
May 3, 1960

#### EVIDENCE PILING UP

## Air Pollution Could Be Big Killer, AMA Says

By JOHN TROAN Scripps-Howard Science Writer

We can't live without breathing. But sometimes what we do breathe helps kill us.

That's how the Journal of the American Medical Association sums up the growing problem of air pollution.

"Today, in numerous places throughout the world, the air contains hundreds of substances which were never intended to be inhaled," the Journal reports.

Some of these make us uncomfortable or ill and at times hasten the end of human beings."

#### OBVIOUS

The Journal says it is obvious "unsavory gases and solids in the air" have produced "detrimetal effects" on people. "However, as yet scientific proof of the specific hazards to human health is fragmentary, making it difficult to arrive at valid conclusions."

Nevertheless, the Journal notes, "there is no doubt" killer smogs can occur—as they have in Donora, Pa., and in London.

Furthermore, it says:

- The "evidence is clear that certain air pollutants can cause bronchitis."

- There is "abundant evidence that the Los Angeles smog affects the eyes of its citizens, temporarily at least, to the point of distraction."

- Evidence is accumulating which "suggests" that air pollution may be a cause of lung cancer, asthma and pulmonary emphysema, a condition that produces effects opposite to those of asthma.

In addition, the Journal points out, researchers are finding "a definite association" between air pollution and deaths due to hardening of the arteries, cancer of the stomach and cancer of the esophagus.

#### CONFERENCE STUDIES CARCINOGENS IN AIR

Lung cancer investigators have long pondered over the cumulative effects of the atmospheric pollutant 3, 4 benzpyrene, a known carcinogen in animals and a suspected one in man. They have likewise wondered how much of the compound, which is found in cigarette smoke, actually exists in city atmospheres.

Partial answers to both questions emerged from the 1960 Industrial Health Conference in Rochester, N. Y. Dr. William C. Hueper and William W. Payne, Sc.D, of the National Cancer Institute, reported that repeated small doses of 3, 4 benzpyrene given over a 12-month period appeared to induce more tumors in mice than did the same amount of the carcinogen in one large dose.

In experiments with 1,000 mice, the investigators injected quantities of benzpyrene ranging from 0.008 milligrams to 0.5 milligrams, either in a single dose or in 12 equal monthly injections. They found that the monthly doses produced more tumors—mostly of the fibrosarcoma or spindle-cell type—than the single injections, except at the lowest dosage levels.

This finding took on added significance in the light of a second report by Eugene Sawicki, Ph.D., of the Robert A. Taft Sanitary Engineering

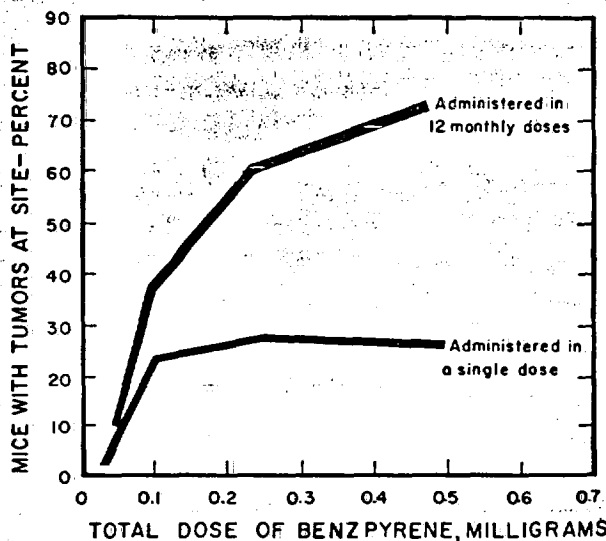
Center, Cincinnati. From extensive air samplings in 103 cities and 24 rural locations, he calculated that the nonsmoker in many large cities inhales more benzpyrene than a pack-a-day cigarette smoker in rural communities.

#### EAST HIGH, WEST LOW

Concentrations of the carcinogen were highest in the East and Midwest, lowest in the West, and from three to 20 times greater in winter than in summer. Birmingham, Alabama, tops all American cities in atmospheric benzpyrene: its nonsmoking residents inhale some 150 micrograms of the compound annually, as against 60 micrograms for the rural pack-a-day smoker. The Birmingham concentration, however, is far outclassed by that of smoky London.

As to the relationship between atmospheric benzpyrene and lung cancer, Dr. Sawicki reports that while mass data show a correlation between lung cancer mortality and community size, the relationship does not hold for individual cities. As a possible explanation, he notes that recent mortality figures presumably reflect exposure to carcinogens in 1920-50, which would probably differ in pattern from the 1959 measurements.

Single vs. repeated monthly doses of benzpyrene.



MEDICAL WORLD NEWS  
May 20, 1960



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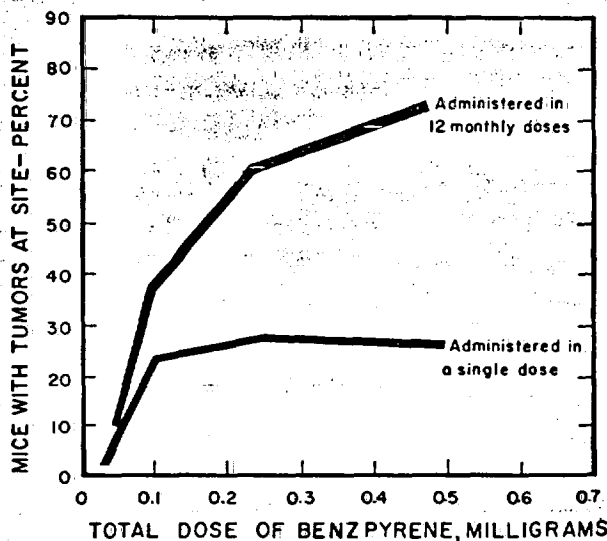
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MEDICAL WORLD NEWS  
May 20, 1960

A British study which suggested personality traits as a possible clue to cancer-tendencies received some attention from the U. S. press.

SOME LIVE IT UP

## Smoker's Personality Seen Key to Cancer

LONDON, May 14 (AP)—A British research team suggested today that smokers might be prone to cancer because they generally "live it up" more than non-smokers.

A report in the British Medical Journal said the key to the smoking-cancer controversy may be personality.

Smokers and non-smokers are two totally different types and have different personalities the report said. It suggested a man's personality, rather than the amount of tobacco he consumes, may make him more—or less—prone to cancer.

### Spend Year on Study

The report was compiled by four research workers, led by Dr. H. J. Eysenck of the Institute of Psychiatry, who spent a year studying the smoking habits of 7,000 Britons.

This is how they classified the subjects according to personality:

Cigarette smokers — the most extroverted and hearty.

Pipe smokers—the most introverted and preoccupied with themselves, getting satisfaction with inner thoughts and fancies.

Non-smokers — Nearly as

introverted as pipe smokers.

Ex-smokers — the most nervous, likely to chew pencils and bite their nails.

The report said it may be that "extroverts live at an accelerated rate, drinking harder, smoking harder, living more irregular lives,

staying up longer and generally living it up more."

Such people, the report concluded, may thus have a lowered resistance to disease or become exposed to conditions that could directly cause cancer.

TIMES

Los Angeles, California

May 15, 1960

## A New Slant On Smoking

London, May 13 (UPI).—

A new cigarette study has revealed no proof that smoking causes lung cancer but definitely has connected smoking and the personality of the smoker, the British Medical Journal reported today. Cigaret smokers tend to be extroverts, "living it up," while pipe smokers as a rule are more introverted, the Journal said after weighing evidence gathered in an investigation of 2,360 men. In between the two types of smokers, said the report, are ex-smokers—almost all of whom are neurotics.

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Chicago, Illinois  
May 18, 1960

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"At least 28 studies conducted by the American Cancer Society, the Veterans Administration, and other American and foreign research groups have proven a definite statistical relationship between excessive smoking and increased risk of lung cancer. In fact, the two-pack-a-day smoker runs over 20 times the risk of getting lung cancer than does the non-smoker. Recently, a study by two pathologists showed that the bronchial tissues of heavy smokers showed evidence of malignancy in 99.7 per cent of the slides examined from these men. The percentage for non-smokers was only 3.8 per cent! This study showed the same rise in the number of cancer cells in relation to the rise in the number of cigarettes smoked that the other statistical studies showed in relation to the percentage of lung cancer cases."

"Our teenage smoking program is aimed toward presenting these facts to the high school student at a time in his life when he usually is faced with the decision

to smoke or not to smoke," continues Dr. Steinberg.

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In a series of color slides, accompanied by a narrative recording, the program will show results of surveys and tests conducted by the ACS to discover why lung cancer has increased so greatly while other forms of cancer and cancer deaths have remained about the same over the past few years.

The program brought lengthy discussion. Dr. Addison Duval, director of the state division of mental diseases, added that work must be done to discover the "need to smoke." It is an emotional as well as physical problem, Duval said.

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CAPITAL NEWS

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1003543438 B

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Medicine. DR. FALK spoke under the auspices of the Industry Education Council.

He is one of the nation's top authorities on air pollution, having made special studies of the health effects of smog, asphalt and auto tire dust and tobacco smoke,

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The survey showed that of the 1197 students classified as regular smokers — those who smoke just about every day — that 22.4 percent of them smoke a pack or more of cigarettes daily.

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A few miscellaneous items of interest that have appeared in news or editorial columns of individual newspapers.

# Snap Shots and Short Stories

The question: 'Have claims that cigarettes may be connected with cancer affected your smoking habits?'

—By Edward W. Plaisted



**SGT. LOUIS R. STEFANEK**, 361 Lakeside drive, State policeman: "I'm not overly concerned about recent claims I read in The Post linking smoking to cancer. If smoking was as harmful as some would have us believe, then the government would ban the sale of tobacco."



**EDWARD J. COYLE**, 93 Placid avenue, Stratford, clothing salesman: "I'm a chain-smoker and use almost three packs a day. Maybe doctors are right that smoking will kill me. But I'm going to die of something some day and I want to go with a smile on my face and a cigarette in my mouth."



**MRS. WANDA GADSKI**, 125 Yarwood street, Stratford, Norden Ketay: "I don't smoke but my husband does. We're not worried about smoking causing cancer because there are too many things beside cigarettes which may cause cancer."



**KARL A. GRAF**, 5 Maple drive, Newtown, student at Colby college: "I don't smoke. Many of my college classmates do, however, and the publicity given to the subject hasn't altered their smoking habits one bit."



**EDWIN C. GRAF**, 137 Fairfield avenue, music store owner: "I smoke a pack of cigarettes a day. I have listened to the claims by some doctors that smoking causes cancer and they may be right. Regardless, I like to smoke and plan to continue to."



**HEZEKIAH BRAXTON**, 338 Hanover street, molder: "Cigarettes may well cause cancer but it doesn't bother me—I don't smoke."



**STANLEY A. KAWECKI**, 210 Thorne street, mechanic: "I like to smoke. Those claims by medical people don't bother me any more than the claims of many cigarette salesmen on television. I don't think smoking causes cancer. And furthermore, I plan to continue smoking a pack a day."



**TROOPER JOHN J. WAR-GO**, 229 Victory street, Stratford, State policeman: "There are two things I enjoy in the world—coffee and a cigarette. Take these vices from me and there would be little joy in life. And what then would one do with a coffee break?"

POST  
Bridgeport, Connecticut  
July 18, 1960

1003543440

## Filter The Harm, Weed Out Pleasure

**A**MONG THE SCIENTIFIC STRIDES which we shall not applaud is the development by the Atomic Energy Commission of a tobacco which grows on a tomato plant and contains no nicotine. Cancer or no, we have gone about far enough toward making tobacco taste like anything but tobacco. If the day arrives when filters remove 98 per cent of the tomato taste from cigarettes, it's time to quit.

Tobacco, let's face it, was never intended as a health food. It contains a drug, nicotine, which makes a good smoke relaxing, and which makes the smoking habit, like any drug habit, hard to break. Take away the nicotine and the strong tobacco flavor and the result is not tobacco. Of course, you might well be better off without tobacco. Life without smoking would undoubtedly be more healthful, less expensive and far simpler. So would life without whisky, women, or rich desserts. And who'd want it?

COURIER JOURNAL  
Louisville, Kentucky  
May 2, 1960

1003543441

REPUBLICAN DISPATCH  
White Plains, New York  
July 13, 1960

## Smoke Is No Joke

### Blazing Bowl of Pipe Smokers Makes for a Red Hot Debate

By HUGH A. MULLIGAN

NEW YORK (AP) — Now that they have eradicated bubonic plague, dance marathons and the mosquitoes in the Jersey meadows, it's high time some high minded crusader took out after pipe smokers.

For centuries these peripatetic chimneys have gone unpunished while carelessly stewing hot ashes on the hearthstone of humanity.

The forgotten hero who dumped a bucket of water on Sir Walter Raleigh's initial attempt to introduce pipe smoking to Europe deserves better of history. He failed, but he had the right idea.

Mortal man seldom looks more ridiculous than when sucking on a noisome blazing bowl or groping feverishly in an oil silk sack for the fuel to feed a ludicrous habit that he cannot kick. By comparison, the cigarette smoker is an urbane sophisticate and the cigar smoker a paragon of dignity.

#### An Intellectual?

Yet it is the pipe smoker, rather than the man with the cigarette or cigar, who frequently is taken for an intellectual — a classic case of mistaking conflagration for cerebration. Behind the blue swirl of pipe smoke, there is seldom intellectual fire.

The smug chap pursing his lips on a pipe stem may give the impression of mulling over some problem in nuclear fission or pondering some sticky point in Aristotelean logic. Actually, all his physical and mental contortions are concentrated on keeping the absurd boiler beneath his nose going full blast. The fires within have been banked too long.

His thoughts at their deepest concern such titanic issues as whether to tamp down the tobacco tighter or fluff it up looser, and whether to reach into his pocket for a cotton reaming rod to scrape out his nicotine sewer in public.

The fact that the average pipe smoker can keep his counsel in a

heated discussion doesn't mean that he is any more prudent, tolerant or wordily wise than the rest too busy playing stoker to his facial furnace to hear or care about what is being discussed.

People in all walks of life, from tweedy college professors to seedy skidrow deadbeats, have been hiding behind a haze of hypocrisy for years, with nothing more on their minds than whether to puff hard or puff easy. An impatient world invariably mistakes their reticence for sagacity.

But not everyone is fooled.

#### Clubs Shun Smoker

Night club operators have learned long ago never to seat a pipe smoker at a ringside table. He will not only criticize the food, carp at the floorshow and censure the decor, but nine times out of 10 leave a tip that would make Silas Marner wince.

And only lately, airlines, buslines and a number of movie houses have put the damper on the pipe smoker, more out of concern for the peace and mind of the other customers than for their fire insurance premiums.

Housewives and hostesses, however, have been far more lenient. They foolishly expose their best damask draperies to the noxious fumes emanating from this walking smokestack and even suffer him to break an assortment of chimney sweep's tools at the table. These include various picking, patting, scraping, reaming and scouring devices, along with several standby pipes, pouches and stems.

The pipe smoker's ministrations at this point in the evening are just a cut above polishing a brass spittoon in public and only a shade less revolting than his habit of rubbing the bowl against his nose to lubricate the wood with his skin oils.

Old King Cole may have been a merry old soul, but life must have been miserable for his fiddlers three.

1003543441

## Filter The Harm, Weed Out Pleasure

**A**MONG THE SCIENTIFIC STRIDES which we shall not applaud is the development by the Atomic Energy Commission of a tobacco which grows on a tomato plant and contains no nicotine. Cancer or no, we have gone about far enough toward making tobacco taste like anything but tobacco. If the day arrives when filters remove 98 per cent of the tomato taste from cigarettes, it's time to quit.

Tobacco, let's face it, was never intended as a health food. It contains a drug, nicotine, which makes a good smoke relaxing, and which makes the smoking habit, like any drug habit, hard to break. Take away the nicotine and the strong tobacco flavor and the result is not tobacco. Of course, you might well be better off without tobacco. Life without smoking would undoubtedly be more healthful, less expensive and far simpler. So would life without whisky, women, or rich desserts. And who'd want it?

COURIER JOURNAL  
Louisville, Kentucky  
May 2, 1960

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REPUBLICAN DISPATCH  
White Plains, New York  
July 13, 1960

## Smoke Is No Joke

### Blazing Bowl of Pipe Smokers Makes for a Red Hot Debate

By HUGH A. MULLIGAN

NEW YORK (AP) — Now that they have eradicated bubonic plague, dance marathons and the mosquitoes in the Jersey meadows, it's high time some high minded crusader took out after pipe smokers.

For centuries these peripatetic chimneys have gone unpunished while carelessly stewing hot ashes on the hearthstone of humanity.

The forgotten hero who dumped a bucket of water on Sir Walter Raleigh's initial attempt to introduce pipe smoking to Europe deserves better of history. He failed, but he had the right idea.

Mortal man seldom looks more ridiculous than when sucking on a noisome blazing bowl or groping feverishly in an oil silk sack for the fuel to feed a ludicrous habit that he cannot kick. By comparison, the cigarette smoker is an urbane sophisticate and the cigar smoker a paragon of dignity.

#### An Intellectual?

Yet it is the pipe smoker, rather than the man with the cigarette or cigar, who frequently is taken for an intellectual — a classic case of mistaking conflagration for cerebration. Behind the blue swirl of pipe smoke, there is seldom intellectual fire.

The smug chap pursing his lips on a pipe stem may give the impression of mulling over some problem in nuclear fission or pondering some sticky point in Aristotelean logic. Actually, all his physical and mental contortions are concentrated on keeping the absurd boiler beneath his nose going full blast. The fires within have been banked too long.

His thoughts at their deepest concern such titanic issues as whether to tamp down the tobacco tighter or fluff it up looser, and whether to reach into his pocket for a cotton reaming rod to scrape out his nicotine sewer in public.

The fact that the average pipe smoker can keep his counsel in a

heated discussion doesn't mean that he is any more prudent, tolerant or wordily wise than the rest too busy playing stoker to his facial furnace to hear or care about what is being discussed.

People in all walks of life, from tweedy college professors to seedy skidrow deadbeats, have been hiding behind a haze of hypocrisy for years, with nothing more on their minds than whether to puff hard or puff easy. An impatient world invariably mistakes their reticence for sagacity.

But not everyone is fooled.

#### Clubs Shun Smoker

Night club operators have learned long ago never to seat a pipe smoker at a ringside table. He will not only criticize the food, carp at the floorshow and censure the decor, but nine times out of 10 leave a tip that would make Silas Marner wince.

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TELEGRAM

Rocky Mount, North Carolina

July 1, 1960

## MAYBE STATISTICS DO LIE

It appears that the old saying "statistics don't lie," does not apply to the argument as to whether the smoking of tobacco products does or does not produce lung cancer. No business subject has ever been run through the statistical mill with such thoroughness as the argued relationship between smoking and lung cancer. Yet, despite all the statistical tables that have been presented, neither side of the issue has been able to come up with definite proof to back their contentions.

If it is true that statistics cannot lie, then something is wrong somewhere. Somebody's statistics are lying, because, while one set of statistical tables appear to make an air-tight case that smoking does produce lung cancer, another list of statistical information just as assuredly "proves" that no such relationship exists.

It would seem that despite the old saying, statistics can sometimes be misleading and can also be easily misinterpreted.

The many statistics produced in an effort to link lung cancer and smoking have been well publicized, and there have been times in recent years when it appeared that smoking must be the chief cause of cancer in the lungs.

But take a look at these statistical items from the other side of the argument:

Item — When mathematical adjustments are made for both growth in population and aging of the population, total cancer deaths between 1930 and 1953 showed a definite decrease. Yet, during this period, medical ability to detect cancer and medical tendency to think in terms of cancer increased enormously.

Item—The difference in the lung cancer rate between men and women has widened over the last 30 years. It was about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  times greater for men in 1930 and is now about  $4\frac{1}{2}$  times greater. Yet it was during those very years that women took up smoking by the millions.

Item—Lung cancer rates are about the same in the U. S., Denmark and Switzerland. Yet, the per capita consumption of cigarettes in Denmark and Switzerland is

about half the rate in the U. S. The English and Welsh smoke only 70 per cent of the U. S. per capita cigarette rate, but their lung cancer mortality is more than twice as great. Per capita consumption of cigarettes in New York state and Idaho is about the same, yet the lung cancer rate in New York is four times greater than in Idaho. Smoking habits in Charlotte are little different from those of other comparable communities, but Charlotte has a lung cancer mortality that is only one-third of the national average.

Item—Statistics prove that only a tiny percentage of heavy cigarette smokers develop lung cancer.

Item — As for mouse-painting experiments, a man would have to smoke at least 100,000 cigarettes a day to get an equivalent exposure to his lungs. When these mice were painted with half a dose, they did not get skin cancer. This suggests, theoretically, that man could smoke 50,000 cigarettes daily without danger of lung cancer from smoking.

Item—Tobacco was once considered (on the basis of statistical research) to be the principal cause of cancer in the mouth. Today, it is known that cancer of the mouth is caused by a severe nutritional deficiency and the tobacco theory has been totally discarded.

Item—Dr. Joseph Berkson, head of the section of biometry and medical statistics of the Mayo Clinic, says "It is my personal opinion, and I know as much about it as anyone else, that smoking does not cause cancer of the lung." And Dr. Harry S. N. Greene, chairman of the department of pathology, Yale University School of Medicine, says, "The case against tobacco is derived mostly from statistical associations and experimental work with animals. The mere fact of a coincident increase or decrease in the frequency of given happenings does not mean that one is related to the other."

To sum up the questionable use of statistics, it has been found that cigarette smokers have more ulcers, divorce more often, change jobs more frequently. Amazing what the weed will do, isn't it?

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THE OREGONIAN  
Portland, Oregon  
July 8, 1960

## Doctor Who Quit Smoking Cites Tobacco As Lung Cancer Cause

1003543443

A nationally recognized surgeon who smoked three to four packages of cigarettes a day for nearly 40 years set aside this habit four months ago and in Portland Thursday expressed some definite opinions about cigarettes and cancer. He is Dr. Isador Ravdin, professor of surgery at the University of Pennsylvania Medical School, and a member of the surgical team which operated on President Eisenhower when he was stricken with ileitis in 1956.

Dr. Ravdin was one of the guest lecturers Thursday at the 2nd annual Oregon Cancer Conference at the Portland-Sheraton Hotel.

"Tobacco is an important cause of lung cancer," the visitor said in an interview.

"The more that I have studied it, the more I am convinced that heavy smoking causes not only lung cancer but a number of other disorders in people," he explained.

### Smokers Take Risk

"Regardless of what is said," he continued, "the individual who smokes heavily exposes himself to the risk of cancer of the lung."

Anyone who does smoke heavily should fully understand the risk involved, the surgeon added.

Of his own past habit of smoking, the lecturer said he recognized that he had been taking a much greater chance

of dying of lung cancer than he "had any reason to take."

Dr. Ravdin also discussed the American Cancer Society's program to educate the public on cancer danger signals and reviewed some of the advances which have made surgery more effective in combating cancer.

The visitor said the society's education program has served not only to alert individuals on the symptoms of cancer, but has caused physicians to make more thorough checks for the disease in general examinations of patients.

### Chances Improve

In the field of surgery, Dr. Ravdin said that one of four persons who would have died of cancer a decade ago is being saved because of improved surgical procedures and because of earlier detection of the disease.

The doctor said improved procedures now make it possible for one-stage operations for cancer, whereas ten years ago the same procedure would have been done in several stages.

Better pre-operative and post-operative care of cancer patients also has made surgery for this disease more effective than it was a decade ago, Dr. Ravdin said.

Another factor making for an improved situation in surgery is the growing use of medical doctors who have made anesthesiology their life's profession.

THE NEW YORK TIMES  
New York, New York  
June 28, 1960

## CANCER RATE VARIES IN HAWAIIAN SURVEY

The several racial groups in Hawaii have varying susceptibility to cancer, Dr. Walter K. Quisenberry of the State Department of Health in Honolulu recently reported.

He told a conference on culture, society and health here that incidence of stomach cancer in Hawaii was highest among Japanese men. Primary cancer of the liver is most frequent in Filipino men, possibly because the diets of Filipino men are higher in carbohydrates and lower in protein and vitamin B-1 than those of other ethnic groups.

Cancer of the nasopharynx occurs most often in the Chinese. Dr. Quisenberry said this might be due to irritation from hot liquids.

Filipino and Japanese men have the lowest incidence of lung cancer in Hawaii. These men have probably smoked fewer cigarettes over the years than Caucasian men, Dr. Quisenberry said.

The breast cancer rate is now five times higher among Caucasian than among Japanese. Japanese women have been slower in giving up the nursing of their children. The rate seems to be increasing as the Japanese women stop nursing babies.

Caucasian women have cancer of the large intestine more frequently than any other ethnic group.

Caucasian men have cancer of the prostate gland about nine times more frequently than Japanese men.

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